National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 29. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866. WHOLE NO. 1.381.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

At its Office, No. 39 Nassau Street, New York.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

AARON M. POWELL, *Editor.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Special Editorial Contributor.*

For rates of Advertising and Club terms see Fourth page.

GOV. BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE RECOMMENDED—RELIANCE UPON CONGRESS.

THE message of Gov. Brownlow to the Tennessee Legislature creates considerable excitement. We present the following extracts:

At your extra session in July last, in the face of the direct opposition of the Federal Administration, and in defiance of its power and patronage, you ratified the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution. The loyal people of the nation have approved the wisdom and applauded the fearlessness of your course; and the Congress of the United States signified their approbation by at once admitting to their seats your chosen Representatives, thus restoring to our State all the rights and relations that had been lost or disturbed by the rebellion of our people. True, you have been abused and denounced by the President and his present followers; while those who endeavored by revolutionary acts to destroy your organization, have been honored and rewarded, yet you have enjoyed the approbation of your own conscience, and received the plaudits of the patriotic of the nation, and may well go on in the even tenor of your way, guided alone by a sense of duty. Having in this distinguished manner affixed the seal of your approbation to this amendment, it is proper that you should mold your legislation to their spirit and design. While it is true that this amendment leaves with the State, as heretofore, the regulation of the elective franchise, it is equally true that they encourage the enfranchisement of all loyal male citizens, of whatever color. Our own State, for instance, under the operations of the amendment, without the enfranchisement of the colored citizens, will have but six Representatives, while, with impartial loyal suffrage, it is estimated that she would have nine, thus increasing her power in the councils of the nation 50 per cent. In my message addressed to you in October, 1865, the subject of colored suffrage is discussed in all its bearings. Upon a careful review of that paper, I still approve the sentiments therein expressed, and respectfully refer you to them. An eventful year, however, has passed since it was written; and while unforeseen events have happened, contingencies therein contemplated have also occurred. The colored race have shown a greater aptitude for learning and intelligence than was expected, and by their good conduct and steadfast loyalty have rapidly won upon the good opinion and respect of the white race; while the late rebels, under the encouragement of the President, have shown less disposition to return to true loyalty than was hoped for. These manifestations have occasioned a rapid advancement of the national sentiment in favor of impartial suffrage. In the message to which I have alluded, while candidly admitting that "negro voting cannot suit my natural prejudices of caste," it is yet stated that "there is a class of them I would be willing to see vote at once." The opinion is also expressed "that negro suffrage is bound to follow as one of the great results of the rebellion; and that the time would come when it would be proper and right," but that the time had not then come, the great objection being to "the immediate and indiscriminate enfranchisement of the negroes;" but it is directly insisted in the message to which I refer, that "if rebels are to be restored to rights of elective franchise, let us no longer deny those political rights to the late slaves who have been faithful among the faithless." I still adhere to the opinion that "all this great outcry against a negro voting in any contingency, comes from a lingering sentiment of disloyalty in the South. In all the States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, the rebels have been fully restored to the rights of the elective franchise;" and even in our own State, under a somewhat stringent suffrage law, a large number of disloyal persons are unavoidably allowed to vote. Whether the time has come when it is "proper and right" to confer the ballot upon the colored man, or whether that time is approaching at which that sacred right shall accrue to him, are questions demanding your earnest consideration and final decision. The admirers and followers of the President cannot, with any show of consistency, oppose the enfranchisement of the negro. In an authorized and approved statement of his opinions, made public by his direction, long since his accession to the Presidency, he declared that if he were "in Tennessee, he would endeavor to introduce negro suffrage." He declares that he would begin with three classes of negroes to be admitted to vote at once: "Those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and those having a property qualification of $200 or $250." Thus, by a system not very gradual, he desired to extend the privilege to the entire race. If what is termed the Radical party in the Legislature shall agree with the President and his followers on the question of negro suffrage, it would seem that an excellent opportunity for agreement and conciliation on a vexed question will be presented, and that the negro may be enfranchised with unanimity. As for myself, while I have confessed to those prejudices of caste, resulting from education and life-long habits, I am free to say that I desire to act in harmony with the great body of the loyal people of the Union. I think we should not, without great and controlling reasons, sever ourselves from that great national party whose wisdom and courage saved the life of the nation, and rescued the loyal people of Tennessee from the hands of the oppressor. The franchise law, passed on the 3d of May last, is not yet fully in operation. Registers have been appointed in all of the counties of the State, but many of them have not completed their labors and made their reports. As fast as they have done so, I have ordered elections in compliance with the provisions of the law. I am happy to state that the registers have been generally faithful and firm in the discharge of their important duty. Except in the city of Nashville, the late special elections seem to have been held substantially in accordance with the law. In this city I am informed that but few of the judges and clerks of the municipal election, or of the successful candidates for the principal offices, complied with the law by taking the important oath set forth in the third section. It will be your duty to provide a remedy for similar violations of the law in the future. You are fresh from your constituents, and have had better opportunities than I have had to observe the operations of the law. As your section progresses, you will learn still more of its workings. As no future Legislature can act upon this vital subject, it will be your duty to perfect the law with the utmost care. This law was not passed from vindictive or malevolent motives, but in self-defence, to protect the loyal people from oppression and the State from misrule. The spirit and genius of republican institutions demand that every citizen should be allowed to vote who may do so consistently with the safety of the government. If there be classes disfranchised by the present law, who are worthy of the privilege, you should restore them; and if there be classes enfranchised who are unworthy, you should restrict them. If you are satisfied that in process of time the disfranchised class will become good citizens by learning to respect loyalty, you may fix a limit to the operations of the law by naming some day in the future when its restrictions shall wholly or partially cease. At all events, you should, before your final adjournment, see, if possible, that the law is such as to need no further amendments.

I have already alluded, with pleasure, to the general disposition of the masses of our people to pursue their peaceful avocation, and but for the sad experience of 1861, I should feel no apprehension that they could be again betrayed into revolutionary movements. But, as what has happened once may, from similar influences, occur again, it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that disloyal newspapers, together with unprincipled and designing stump speakers, have been untiring in their efforts to set on foot a scheme of State revolution. These speakers and writers urge and predict the overthrow of the State government, and some of them have fixed a limit, in days or weeks, to its existence, declaring that "the work shall be done." Many of the delegates returning from the great political conspiracy which assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th of August last, declared publicly and at secret meetings of their cliques, that they had seen and conversed with the President, and agreed with him upon a programme for the overthrow of the State government. At Knoxville these agitators were, for a time, outspoken, and apparently determined. At Nashville similar characters called a convention to meet there for the avowed purpose of initiating a revolution. Either because the people of the State did not sympathize with the movement, or because they feared the displeasure of the nation, they postponed their meeting from time to time, and finally gave it the appearance of a common political gathering. It is true these men are not the fighting men of the late rebellion. They are, for the most part, those who, after encouraging the strife, shirked all danger, in order to look after their pecuniary interests. And such would doubtless be their course again if they could succeed in involving the people in a war. The present cherished design of these men is, by force, to prevent the enforcement of the existing franchise law, so as to secure for themselves the control of the State government at the ensuing August elections. As they declare that they are sustained in their designs by the acting President of the United States, and as I have reason to apprehend that this latter declaration is true, I call upon you to provide for any emergency that may arise. So far as my duties may be involved, I do not intend to tamely submit to an illegitimate State government, no matter by whose encouragement it may be set on foot. But as the arms of the State disappeared from the Capitol during the rebellion, and there is no military organization anywhere in the State, and no funds provided by express enactment for the defence of the lawful authorities, I call your attention to this state of affairs, and to the present militia laws, and invoke your prompt and fearless action. I recommend that you authorize the enlistment of a few regiments of loyal militia to be armed, and held as minute men, subject to the call of the Executive, to suppress insurrection or protect the ballot-box. If sufficient provision be made, the Executive pledges himself to see that the law is sustained, be the consequences what they may.

I am happy to announce to you, officially, that since your last adjournment, when the President had not only abandoned us, but as I have reason to believe, was contemplating the overthrow of the State government, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, have solemnly recognized it, and declared it to be the lawful government of the State of Tennessee, and have admitted our Representatives and Senators to their seats, and our noble State has resumed all its relations to the American Union. In the struggle which yet awaits us, we can look alone to the great body of the loyal American people to sustain and protect us. In this connection I congratulate you and the country on the recent triumph at the ballot-box in the loyal States of sound national principles as represented by Congress, over the insane policy of the President. The victory was obtained by the Union people over a party consisting of a combination of rebels at the South and traitors at the North, sustained by the power and patronage of the President. As it was decided in the field in the great military struggles, that this nation shall live, so it has been decided at the ballot-box that loyal men alone shall govern it. The great heart of the loyal people is in sympathy with us; and they will require representatives to sustain us against the assaults of rebels at home or the usurpation of an unscrupulous President. The loyal people, in advance of their leaders, have declared that the government shall not pass into the hands of its enemies, and that the people of the rebellious States, who labored for four years to destroy the government, shall not be restored to fellowship in the Union without proper guarantees for the future safety of the country. It has been, moreover, determined at the ballot-box in the loyal States that the loyal men North and South shall be protected; that the basis of representation throughout the Union shall be equal; that leading and malignant traitors shall not hold office; that the doors of Congress shall not be opened to blood-stained rebels, merely because the President so orders; and, also, that the President has no right to set up a policy in opposition to the policy inaugurated by the representatives of the people—in short, that "traitors shall take back seats," and "treason shall be made odious." Thus the sky brightens to the loyal men of the nation so recently cast down by the afflictions of war. During the dark days of the rebellion their enemies laughed at their calamities. Since peace came, a faithless Executive sought to betray them into the hands of these same enemies. But the right has triumphed. Those great trials and afflictions which we endured for four years have worked out for the republic "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The late great struggle exhibited her immense power and vast resources, and placed her where she will stand throughout recorded time, in the front rank of the naval and military powers of the earth.

THE EFFECT OF GOV. BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE—SUFFERING IN EAST TENNESSEE—UNITED STATES CAVALRY IN PURSUIT OF ROBBERS.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

NASHVILLE, November 11.

A quorum has not yet been obtained in either branch of the Legislature. The non-attendance of members arises from misapprehension as to the proper day of meeting. Gov. Brownlow's recommendation for colored suffrage will hardly be acted upon without other conditions. Impartial suffrage and universal amnesty are more likely to gain the ascendancy.

The Hon. S. M. Arnell, author of the present Franchise Law, now a member of Congress, is a strenuous advocate of the Universal Suffrage Amnesty doctrine. The more intelligent and influential members of the Legislature go the same way. Narrow-minded and uneducated members, both Union and Conservative, bitterly oppose the scheme.

A good deal of suffering from actual want of food exists in parts of this State, caused by short crops and a feeling of insecurity and apprehension in the public mind. Fifty persons passed through here yesterday on their way to Texas from East Tennessee. There is a steady tide of immigration in the same direction.

Some idea of the situation in East Tennessee may be learned from the fact that the Tax Collector of Rhea county advertises for sale over 15,000 acres of land, belonging to delinquent payers, and in no case does the amount due the county exceed $5.

A company of cavalry left here this morning in pursuit of the bandits who recently robbed the train on the Louisville Railroad.

Gov. Brownlow is in very feeble health.

GEORGIA.—The *Loyal Georgian* of Oct. 13, after speaking of the horrible outrage recently committed on Mrs. Rhoda Ann Childs, the details of which are unfit for publication, adds the following particulars:

We learn from various parts of the State that whipping, as a punishment for crime, is becoming very common. We wish to shield no one from the rigors of the law and just punishment when, by bad conduct, he incurs them; but we do, in the name of humanity, and for the sake of good government in Georgia, protest against all such relics of barbarism as the whipping post.

At Bell-Air last week, a colored man was shot in the left-arm, and his wife in the right breast, by a white man, simply because they dared to inquire the cause of a noise the white individual aforesaid was making in a neighboring house tenanted by two or three mulatto girls. We are glad to know that, although the wounds are very severe, they are not mortal. From the reports which have come to our office within the past week, it appears quite evident that the freedmen in Edgefield district, South Carolina, are suffering the same hellish persecution now that they suffered last Winter. We have reports that murders are very frequent; and it is said that seven freedmen were killed in the vicinity of Edgefield court-house the first week in this month. We give this only as a rumor; and, while we most sincerely hope that it is only rumor, we have no doubt that some have been murdered; but we do not pretend to give the number. A freedman from Edgefield presented himself in this city on the 9th inst., who had been taken from his house the night previous, tied to a tree, and most brutally lashed from neck to heels. His back was so lacerated that he was scarcely able to walk. He was threatened with death if he reported his case to the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE WALKERS—FATHER AND SON.

From the Evening Post.

ABOUT the year 1830 a panic was raised in several of the Southern States by the discovery of scattered copies of an inflammatory pamphlet called "Walker's Appeal," which were found here and there in the hands of the more intelligent slaves. David Walker was a negro, having his home in Boston, and his pamphlet was devised and written wholly by himself, and published at the expense of a few colored men who had earned something more than a living.

One of the chief of the company was James E. Scarlet, a sweeper of chimneys, in whose house Walker lived. A conversation with Scarlet by a gentleman of this city in 1833, in which was developed the crushing anxiety of these two friends as to the future of their sons, under the weight of prejudice then everywhere existing, led to some results having a more than temporary or personal importance, of which we need not now speak.

A copy of Walker's pamphlet lies before us as we write. It is the third edition, dated 1830, makes eighty-eight pages octavo, and purports on the title-page to have been written in Boston, in September, 1829. It is an "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World," and undertakes to show that "We, colored people of these United States, are the most degraded and abject set of beings that ever lived since the world began," and that "the Christians of America, who hold us in slavery, treat us more cruel and barbarous than any heathen nation did any people whom it had reduced to the same condition." It is evidently the work of an illiterate negro, of powerful intellect, fired with the deepest earnestness, and pouring out his thoughts in unformed sentences, but with words of great force. He urges the people to education, to self-respect and self-defence, and to an inflexible hostility against "the colonizing plan," which he held to be a chief cause of their wretchedness. He says, page 37:

"I would crawl on my hands and knees through mud and mire to the feet of a learned man, where I would sit and humbly supplicate him to instil into me that which neither men nor devils could remove only with my life. For colored people to acquire learning in this country makes tyrants quake and tremble on their sandy foundations. Why, what is the matter? Why, they know that their infernal deeds of cruelty will be made known to the world. Do you suppose one man of sense and learning would submit himself, his father, mother, wife and children to be slaves to a wretched man like himself, who, instead of compensating him for his labors, chains and beats him and his family almost to death, leaving life enough, however, to work, and to call him master? No, no! he would cut his devilish throat from ear to ear, and well do the slaveholders know it. The bare name of educating the colored people scares our cruel oppressors to death. But if they do not have enough to be frightened for yet, it will be because they can always keep us ignorant. The whites shall have enough of the black yet, as true as God sits on his throne in heaven."

Walker had travelled secretly over the South, upon his self-appointed mission, until his soul was frenzied at the oppression he saw. He used to go out and distribute his pamphlets with his own hand; only a few ever came into the hands of white men, North or South. This was years before the beginning of Mr. Garrison's agitation among the whites. At length poverty and sickness cut short his labors, which found no encouraging response among the people—his experience forcibly recalling that of the first Moses among the Hebrew slaves in Egypt.

The man and his pamphlet are brought to our recollection by reading the following paragraph in a Boston paper:

"ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The Republicans of Charlestown, Mass., have nominated for the Legislature Ed. Garrison Walker, Esq., son of David Walker, famous as the author of a pamphlet which, thirty-six years ago, created a great stir at the South. This gentleman, a lawyer in Charlestown, has been long prominent in political meetings, and will do credit to himself and his race anywhere. His election is regarded as certain."

The election has taken place, and the son of David Walker will take his seat among the legislators of the old Commonwealth where the father shed tears of agony at the prospect of his children—in a city where, at that day, "the school committee forbid the colored children learning grammar," as he says at page 39.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From the Evening Post.

WE hear from Washington that a few Republican members of Congress are busying themselves with a movement to "stave off"—that is to say, to deny—the suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia.

We are surprised to learn that among the leaders in this movement are members who do not hesitate to demand negro suffrage in the Southern States. It is difficult to see how they can justify this demand, at the same time that they would deny the vote to the colored people of the District of Columbia—a class who have among them many intelligent and wealthy men, and who are as a whole respectable, peaceable and useful members of society.

We trust Congress will not pay attention to these politicians whose timidity would put it in the wrong before the people. One of its first acts ought to be to establish impartial or general suffrage in the District of Columbia—a territory over which it has constitutional powers of legislation, and where it may and ought to make a beginning in righting all abuses, and establishing equal justice and liberty.

We believe it is both right and expedient that impartial suffrage should be ordained in all the States, North as well as South, and West as well as East. We hope and believe the Convention which is to meet in this State next year, for the revision of our State Constitution, will abolish the distinction now made here, between whites and blacks, in regard to voting. A movement to a similar effect ought to be begun at once in every other Northern State, where the laws still discriminate unjustly, in this respect, against the colored men. Surely we here can afford to set an example of liberality to Southern men, in this respect. If we of the Northern States refuse, how can we honestly blame Southern whites, with prejudices naturally more bitter, with public opinion far less enlightened, and with a colored population at once more numerous and more ignorant than that we have amongst us, if they reject without argument the suggestion that they shall confer the vote upon the blacks in their States.

For ourselves, our readers know very well that we desire to see this unjust and absurd denial of the vote to men on account of their color removed everywhere; not only in the South, but in the North. It is just and eminently proper that Congress should begin the reform in the district over which it has, by the Constitution, exclusive jurisdiction; and instead of hesitating to do this act of justice, it ought to hasten to vote it, and to pass the suffrage bill over the Presidential veto, if Mr. Johnson should veto it.

The Republican leaders make a great mistake if they are timid or disingenuous in this matter, a mistake which they will have cause to regret some day. It is the duty of the party of progress to be bold in the assertion of all rights and privileges, to lose no opportunity for the assertion of its principles everywhere and at all times, and for their application wherever is the power and opportunity.

The Republican party has gained a great victory, which places it at the head of the people, and makes it the leader of the people. But the position it has gained cannot be maintained by timidity or hesitation. It is the party of reform, of justice, of equal liberty; and while on the one hand it must take care to act within the Constitution and by constitutional means and measures, because therein lies the safety of the whole country, on the other hand it will make a fatal error if in the hour of victory it hesitates to apply its principles wherever it has the constitutional power to do so, and to assert them with the utmost boldness and vigor everywhere.

On this point we are tempted to quote here some wise advice given to the Democratic party so long ago as 1839, when that party had just won a similar great victory, and when it also was the party of progress, the "Radical" party. In that year the *Democratic Review* said: "This is no time to halt. The Democratic principle is most emphatically a principle of movement, of progress, of reform, unresting, uncompromising. Let no one suppose that because the continuance of the present Democratic *régime* in the administration of national affairs is placed beyond the reach of danger, its old formidable party of opposition being at last fairly broken down and crushed—that therefore nothing more remains to be done, nothing more to be attacked, nothing more to be striven for. * * * Countless abuses have to be corrected, countless obstacles to be removed, to the development of our fundamental national principle, the Democratic, in both the National and State governments * * * in the direction of the simplification of government, the enlargement of liberty, for the diminution of the central action of our Federal government and the extension of the principle of local self-government; for the radical cure of the great national disease by which we are so sorely afflicted, of paper money," etc. "Now, all suggestions of reform of this character must be frankly met—nay cordially welcomed. We must not fear the senseless imputation of radicalism"—the Democratic party was in those days called "the Radical," just as the Republicans are called so now—"we must not object to the appellation of "radical" when there is so much evil to be attacked at its roots."

This was a good advice; "to be fearlessly true to itself, to its own vital principle, to the impulse it has received during the agitations of the struggle we have been passing through"—to quote still further—this is the duty of the now dominant party. To falter, to hesitate, to assert broadly a wise, just and expedient principle of policy, and then to hesitate or refuse to apply it in the very centre of its authority, this would be to be foolishly weak, to court contempt, defeat and destruction. We hope the counsels of the timid will not prevail, but that Congress will make haste, as soon as it meets, to establish in the District of Columbia that equality of privileges and suffrages which its leading men profess to demand of the Southern States.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

THE following is an extract, which we are permitted to make, from a letter writen by a gentleman now in Texas—himself a native Southerner, who has never been in a Northern State, and who has the best means of knowing the condition of things about which he writes, to a Southern gentleman now in this city. The letter is dated Oct. 26, and says:

"In matters in which freedmen are parties, they have been and are still ruled by the pistol and bowie-knife, and it is impossible for those people to receive the least justice from the civil authorities. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are correcting the difficulty as fast as they possibly can, and I am happy to say that they are meeting with success, although they are compelled to act entirely by military authority, as the advocates of the President's 'policy' in this State would not hesitate to stoop to any crime, if by so doing they could cheat the freedmen.

"A relation of the barbarities that have been and still are inflicted on these people would cause your blood to chill and the cheek of the nation to blush with shame—to think that in this free government such monsters are allowed to live. Murder has been no uncommon thing. The survivors are debarred from reporting outrages to the Bureau by threats of immediate extermination. Those in civil authority are not the least bit better. They smile at all such crimes, and do not make the least exertion to bring the guilty parties to justice.

"Were it not for the military, God only knows what would become of those poor people—not the freedmen alone, but the loyal whites, would also fall victims to 'my policy.' I wish I was capable of picturing to you, in their true colors, the trials, privations and sufferings of these loyal people, white and black.

"You can form no idea of what the condition of affairs has been and still is. The loyal people are feeling a little better since the late elections. Still, they do not know how long they will be compelled to submit to their rebel rulers. When a stranger arrives in the State, he is immediately watched and followed, as if he were a wild beast; and he can frequently hear the expression, as I have almost daily, that 'every Yankee s—n of a b—h ought to be hung.' Such is the effect of 'my policy.'

"If we omit the freedmen and those few whites who were faithful during the war, *loyalty in Texas is a farce.* Universal suffrage must be given to those people, or they must quit the country—it is the only alternative left them."

—Two other letters, to the same effect, from other parties (one of whom is well known to many in New York—himself also a Southerner), might be here quoted, as showing a similar state of things in other parts of the State—the three letters having been written by different persons from different parts of Texas. So much for the effects of the sort of "reconstruction" favored by the modern "Moses."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PROSECUTION OF MR. EYRE.

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter.

THE Jamaica Committee have issued the following Circular, which, in our opinion, sets forth with admirable clearness and conclusiveness the reasons which govern them in the matter of the prosecution of Mr. Eyre and his accomplices. We understand that, in the course of a few days, counsel's opinion upon the mode of precedure in this case will be ready.

65 Fleet Street, London, Oct., 1866.

SIR: For the reasons set forth in the accompanying "Statement"—to which particular attention is requested—the Jamaica Committee resolved to undertake the duty which the government had declined, of submitting to judicial investigation the conduct of Gov. Eyre and his subordinates in putting to death Mr. Gordon and other British subjects for treason, sedition, and other alleged offences, without a lawful trial.

The subscriptions and guarantees already received have justified the Committee in taking the first steps; and they hope, by the time the courts resume their sittings, to be in possession of the opinion of eminent counsel as to the form of indictment and method of procedure.

The process, owing to the distance of Jamaica and other circumstances, will be very expensive; and it is evident that the Committee will have to encounter a powerful resistance, backed by all the resources of wealth. They deem it necessary, therefore, to appeal to the public to raise the fund to £10,000. Your personal aid is earnestly requested, both in the form of a subscription or guarantee, and in that of endeavoring to secure the co-operation of your friends.

In making this appeal, the Committee desire once more to state that their sole object is to vindicate the law.

That the law has not yet been vindicated; that the principles of public liberty and justice impugned by the acts of Gov. Eyre and his subordinates have not yet been effectively asserted; that no adequate security has been obtained against a repetition of such acts by men in power for the future; the Southampton banquet, the sentiments expressed at that banquet, the doctrines propounded by the chairman and other members of the Eyre Defence and Aid Committee, and the bearing of Mr. Eyre himself, are sufficient proofs. The conduct of the ex-Governor, so far from being repented of or repudiated, is held up as a model for imitation; and the Committee submit that, as the matter at present stands, the public cannot feel assured that British subjects, who may have given offence to a party in power, will not again be put to death without lawful trial; or that those who have been concerned in such proceedings will not again be applauded, caressed, and marked out for future reward and honor by peers, members of Parliament, chaplains of her Majesty, magistrates, and other persons in high station.

The only adequate, as well as the only constitutional safeguard, is the decision of a court of justice, which, as the Committee submit, those supporters of the ex-Governor, who believe that Mr. Gordon, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Lawrence, came lawfully and fairly to their ends, ought to be the last to decline.

The Committee also desire once more, in reply to persistent misrepresentation, to repeat, that the acts for which they are about to prosecute were not done in the suppression of the so-called rebellion. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Lawrence all suffered after the period at which, as Mr. Eyre himself expressly stated, the insurrection had been completely crushed. They suffered, there is reason to suspect, for offence given to the party in power, quite independently of the disturbances, with which no one of the three was proved to have been connected in any way whatever.

While the interests of public liberty form the most obvious ground for an effectual protest against the lawless violence of persons in authority, it must not be forgotten that justice is also due to the memory and to the families of those who have been put to a felon's death, and buried as felons beneath the gallows, for crimes of which there is reason to believe they were not lawfully or justly convicted.

The Committee commend to your support an undertaking which they believe to be essential to the interests of public liberty and justice. They have come forward as private individuals to put the law in motion only on the positive and almost contumacious refusal of the government to do its duty, by inquiring into the cases in which there was reason to believe the lives of subjects of Her Majesty had been illegally taken. But having come forward, they will not fail the public, if the public will not fail them.

JOHN STUART MILL, M.P., Chairman.
P. A. TAYLOR, M.P. Treasurer.
F. W. CHESSON, Secretary.

Thomas Barnes, M.P., John Bright, M.P., Joseph Cowen, M.P., J. E. Cairnes, Henry Fawcett, M.P., Thomas Hughes, M.P., Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., J. M. Ludlow, Duncan M'Laren, M.P., S. Morley, F. W. Newman, R. N. Philips, M.P., T. B. Potter, M.P., Humphrey Sandwith, C.B., Goldwin Smith, Herbert Spencer, James White, M.P.

P.S.—Subscriptions should be forwarded to the Treasurer, Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Aubrey House, Notting-hill; or to Mr. F. W. Chesson, the Hon. Secretary, 65 Fleet street, London.

THE CRIMES OF SLAVERY.

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter.

DON EMILIO DE CASTELAR, a member of the new *Spanish Abolitionist Society*, has written a tract, which that Society has published, called by the above title, "Los Crimenes de la Esclavitud," from which we make the following extract. It shows that slavery is everywhere alike cruel:

"Within the jurisdicton of San German, in Puerto Rico, there was recently a cause on trial for the slave Frederico, of the plantation of Don R. P——. The grave-digger of Cabo-Rojo was told in confidence that a slave had received 275 lashes, of which he had died, and that on the following day he was to be taken to be buried. In fact, at half-past three the corpse was carried to the graveyard. The grave-digger examined it, and found that it was too true that the dark skin, hardened by toil, bore the marks of repeated lashes, the whole body was covered with wounds and contusions, and the shoulders and limbs entirely cut to pieces.

"By the declaration of the slave Anacleto it was found that ill-treatment induced Frederico to run away—natural impulse of man when subjected to an ignominious yoke: he seeks liberty by blind instinct, as a bird seeks light and air. But they took him, and carried him back to the plantation. There they stripped him of his clothing, and gave him more than 200 lashes with a whip, in whose point there was a wire thong that rattled at every stroke with a noise like that of the rattlesnake. The poor slave, after being thus beaten, covered with wounds, blind with pain, and blood oozing as sweat from every pore, was tied to the yoke of oxen and dragged over the ground, where the thorns and brambles penetrated his lacerated flesh, increasing his suffering until he completely lost his senses and the movement of his limbs. Then he was taken to the stocks, and there fastened by the head, and there he died. He died of the blows and the wounds in unutterable agonies, another victim to the most barbarous, the most repulsive, the cruelest of all the institutions that tyranny has yet invented to degrade and oppress man.

"The slave Candi, overseer, declared that he had beaten Frederico only in obedience to the imperious command of his master, who threatened him with a worse punishment in case of disobedience. The master, Don R. P——, as well as his agent M——, witnessed the beating, and themselves counted the strokes, and it was by their order, and under their direction, that the slave was tied to the yoke of oxen. The overseer and the mulatto said that it made their flesh creep at the sight of such unusual cruelty, at being obliged to obey such cruel orders. Thus the yearning for liberty is the sole crime for which a human being is beaten until cut to pieces with a whip, whose sound is the knell of man's dignity; afterwards imprisoned in a dark cell in the stocks, with the head downwards. Then death comes to crown all these horrors, whose echo has reached us here across the seas, to be re-echoed by the press until every ear shall learn the sad, dreadful story, until all shall know how many crimes, hidden in the depths of the forests and cane-brakes of our Antillas, are committed under the cloak of slavery.

"Abolition! Abolition, immediate and complete, is the only remedy, the only resource against this enemy of our peace of mind. The other day we counted eighty-three corpses on a desert island; to-day we register this new crime. If the justice of men will not hear us, we appeal to the justice of God. Jefferson said, 'When I remember that God is a just God, and I see slavery in my country, I tremble for that country.'"

NEGROES IN TRIGONOMETRY AND THE CLASSICS.

IF that large class of Americans, imported and native, who have been educated to express their hatred of equal rights and their prejudice against race by mouthing with hot rage, or airy contempt, the word "Nigger!" could be compelled to visit in detachments the Philadelphia Institute for Colored Youth, on Shippen street, they would speedily get cured of the false ideas upon which slavery in the United States sought a logical and lawful foundation, and which now inspire the opponents of impartial suffrage to resist the extension of the ballot to the black man. We visited this school last week, and for two days witnessed its annual commencement exercises. We saw there abundant evidence:

I. That under the management and instruction of colored teachers, male and female, there is in Philadelphia a school for the education of girls and boys in the Latin and Greek Classics, the Mathematics, History, Geography and Composition, which is fully equal to the best of the endowed academies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. This is saying a great deal, but we will stand by it.

II. We saw that under the development of this culture, favored by the strong social position which the colored population in Philadelphia have attained in that freest of our great cities, there were one hundred and eighty one boys and girls of African descent as intelligent, as self-respectful, as well-mannered, as well-dressed, and as promising as the same number of school children in any of the best schools in New England. To be more specific—we saw a large school of colored pupils, who in no respect, save color and features, differed at all from the best educated and most carefully trained white boys and girls of the same age in the best Academies of the Northern States. In all respects they were fully their equals.

III. We saw colored children of both sexes, between the ages of twelve and nineteen, rigidly examined in Xenophon's Anabasis and the Greek Testament, in Virgil's Æneid, Cicero's orations and Horace's songs, in plane and spherical trigonometry, Legendre's geometry, algebra, mental arithmetic, English analysis, history and geography, and saw that they understood and knew what they recited—that they were radically and thoroughly instructed—that thair answers to questions were not exercises of memory—that they had not been drilled parrot-like for a public show, and that they had successfully received from colored instructors the education which our best schools give white children preparatory to entering college.

IV. We heard compositions read and declamations delivered upon such themes as "The Essential Features of a Republic," "Music as an Element of Worship," "The Education of Women," "The Age of Pericles," "The American Congress," "The Province of Poetry," "Individual Effort," "The New Rome," "The Two Cæsars." These performances—original, marked with thought, of a high grade of excellence in the use of language and structure of sentences, and full of generous feeling and morality—had they been listened to by the most prejudiced upholders of caste, would surely have shamed them out of all further talk about the inferiority of the African race, and brought them to a candid confession that there is nothing in the organization of the colored American which should withhold from him complete political enfranchisement—nothing in his character or capacities which can longer uphold the mean and cowardly lie that the government of the United States was intended to be a "white man's government."

Richard Humphreys, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, preparing for his death in the year 1832, devised $10,000 in trust "to instruct descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trade, and in agriculture, in order to prepare and qualify them to act as teachers in those branches of useful business." That little sum of money was the seed from which has grown up the Shippen street Colored High School. It would well repay a visit of any public-spirited man in this city. The example of beneficence and patriotism set by the Quaker Humphreys, if followed in New York by some citizen intrusted with greath wealth, would produce results of the highest social and political value.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 12.

THE present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before—but that having been beaten on a great national issue, as so which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with peculiar reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become what it was in its palmy days—a progressive and aggressive party. These are alternatives.

It will not sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity.

What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place, must we not cut loose from the administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt into which it some time since etered, and from which no power can rescue it? Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this Administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who belonging to it is entitled by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or the respect of the Democratic party?

Certainly is not Andrew Johnson, nor Wm. H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton. True, this Administration had a right policy, and the Democratic party, in overlooking the chief men comprising it, and thinking only of the rightfulness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the policy having failed—and having failed, too, through the feebleness and folly and offences against public propriety of the Administration—why should not the Democratic party abandon the dead body, longer adherence to which is death also to itself?

What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feel inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage, we say, is inevitable, and whether it shall be qualified or universal depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party; because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that if she do not yield it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, as is now the rule in Massachusetts—the negro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the Northern Radical party will be gone forever. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy, the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic party will triumph, and it will be by this triumph that constitutional government and our federal system will be preserved.

If the South be wise, it will not wait, on this suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic party. If it be wise, it will lose no time in putting in motion the necessary machinery by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self-respect, rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe, and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. This machinery consists, of course, in conventions to revise the State constitutions.

THE BALTIMORE PLOT—CIVIL WAR THREATENING.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

THE Radical plot to disfranchise the Democracy of Baltimore equals in audacity, in brazen, unscrupulous disregard of principle, in barefaced contempt for law and right, every instance recorded of faction in conspiracy against legitimate government. The records of political warfare in our country instance many cases of attempts to defraud citizens of their votes, but the stratagem of the Baltimore Radicals deliberately aimed to secure the victory for a minority by absolutely bidding defiance to the constituted authorities and putting the polls in possession of the tools of the minority. We cannot believe that such gross assaults upon the purity of the elective franchise would be attempted by any party that did not contemplate revolution and overthrow of the political fabric. At all events, such a system of partisan action will, if persisted in, undoubtedly lead to an armed conflict of parties. The Democracy of our country will not, cannot submit to such violations of the rules and essential forms of political controversy.

If the most sacred of the institutions of the republic, the very soul of republicanism, the elective franchise, is to be robbed of its virtue by the open assaults of a desperate faction, our form of government is doomed to the worst condition of anarchy, and the pride and worth of American citizenship vanish in the darkness of fanaticism.

There is no disguising the solemn, painful truth—we tread the verge of civil strife. It may be that statesmanship, firmness, vigor on the part of the friends of constitutional liberty in official station, and earnest, faithful action on the part of the Democratic masses, may bring the country safely through the crisis; but the course pursued by the Radicals leads to civil strife, and if they be not checked in good time they will drive the republic into the jaws of ruin. Nor are they governed in this by ignorance or folly, but by a mad ambition that has no hope of gratification except by grasping power out of convulsion. Butler, betraying

the purpose of his faction in the forgetfulness of rage, could not resist the temptation of exulting in his prospect of a coming day when he would again act the ruffian under cover of armed batallions. He knows well enough that his party are stirring the elements of contention, and the hint that he has given to the people of New York is well worth accepting, supported as it is by a warning of similar purport in the revolutionary action of the Radicals of Baltimore.

With the fever of excitement and suspense swaying the masses from Maine to Texas, there is no day that is not fraught with a danger of relapse into the worst conditions of domestic strife. We believe that the Democracy of the country, in the North and in the South, will spare no pains to avert the calamity; but if it must come, let them be prepared to sustain their rights of self-government against all assailants. Out of this nettle danger let them pluck the flower safety.

THE PRESS.

SLAVERY TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

THE *West and South*—a Free Trade and State Rights organ at Cincinnati—still looks confidently for a restoration of slavery. Says its editor, William Mr. Corry:

It has happened that we claim to have freed the negroes from their masters, and for a time we have, no doubt, broken up a most proper and natural social relation between the races in the competitive form of society. That it will be resumed we have no more doubt than we would have of the stanchness of the equally old relation of husband and wife, if matrimony had been put to the ban instead of slavery, and the parties afterward were compelled to live together. Logic and nature are a little too strong for the Radicals, and in both cases the reformers must go to the wall. Brigham has been several years making his experiment in Utah, and the old order is still unshaken among us. Jonathan has just begun his essay in the slavery business, but we have no doubt that sensible people will come to be satisfied with the proper relation of the races South and North.

COLORED MEN IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE —A NOVELTY IN POLITICS.

The *Times* notices the election of Messrs. Mitchell and Walker to the Massachusetts Legislature as follows:

The election of two colored men yesterday to seats in the Legislature of Massachusetts is certainly a novelty in American politics. The event, however, is one that will undoubtedly soon be followed by others of like character in other States, and there will be a logical advance from the struggle as to giving negroes votes to a contest as to giving them public offices. The question is a simple enough one in the New England States, but when the principle comes to be applied to the Southern States, in some of which the negroes must possess a controlling political power, and be able to elect a majority of blacks to the Legislatures, it will be quite another matter.

A NEGRO FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The *Daily News* before the election said:

"A colored citizen," we are informed by the telegraph, has been nominated for the Massachusetts Legislature by the Republicans of the Sixth Ward of Boston. This is "equality" with a vengeance, and is the first exhibition that these Republicans have given of their belief that the negro is, after all, fit to be trusted in political affairs. It speaks well for the honesty of these Boston Republicans that they are not afraid of their own work. Massachusetts has, of course, a perfect right to send whom she pleases to her own Legislature. Nobody would complain if all the Massachusetts officials from Governor down should come from the ranks of the "colored citizens." The change might be better; it could not be much worse. But what the country demands is that Massachusetts should remain satisfied with her own defilement, and not seek to compel her neighbors to a like infamy.

Since the election the *News* announces.

"AN OUTRAGE UPON NEGROES."

It says:

Two negroes have been elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts. We are willing to concede that the Radicals of Massachusetts are honored by the selection; but we protest against the insult offered to the negro race by calling upon two of their race to represent so mean a constituency. We are not surprised that the Radicals of Massachusetts choose to be governed by black legislators; but we shall be surprised if the latter accept the degradation. The negroes are to be pitied for their connection with white men so lost to decency and self-respect—but their constituents are only to be despised.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

The N. Y. *Express* says:

Two colored gentlemen have been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. Right. The next step will be to send colored gentlemen to Congress. Right again. The Conservative Republicans elsewhere may wriggle over it, and make mouths at it—but it is of no use, they will have to swallow it. Massachusetts furnishes the brains and the ideas for the party, *passim*. Wendell Phillips and Ben Butler, and other miscegenationists lead, and the rest are bound to follow. Negro Equality is in the Radical platform, and there it will stick.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLES—IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE THE ONLY SECURITY.

The Brooklyn *Daily Union*, in an article on the troubles in Maryland, says:

The result proves the inefficiency of laws excluding any class from the ballot-box and the worthlessness of test oaths when applied to such men as the rebels. Excluding laws will inevitably be overridden or evaded in the end. As for oaths, the rebels, whose whole career has been a violation of the solemn obligations of which oaths are merely the sign, care no more for them than did the rattlesnake to which our soldiers in West Virginia once administered the oath of allegiance. Impartial suffrage affords the only sure and permanent means of combatting the rebel element in the Southern States. We doubt not that our friends in Maryland are convinced of this to-day, if they never were before. Unhappily it may now be too late to employ this safeguard in that State. It is not in the others, however. Let it be the work of the next Congress to secure this in the unreconstructed States, and of the loyal Legislatures in the others.

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.—The decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, that persons with less than one-fourth African blood in their veins are "white men," within the meaning of the Constitution, enfranchises probably one thousand men. Some of the Boards of Registration of Detroit city, notwithstanding the decision, positively refused to permit men of this class to register their names, and undoubtedly would have refused to receive their votes had they not been threatened with arrest. When the election came on, the Inspectors wisely "hauled in their horns," and the men referred to voted.

In the country towns equal difficulties prevailed, and in many places the votes of persons with negro blood in their veins were positively refused; and the question will probably furnish work for the courts, as the colored people are resolved to insist upon their rights.

MANY of the leading men of South Carolina, including Gov. Orr, sustain an effort to educate the 4,000 colored children of Charleston, and prepare the best of them for teachers. We are heartily glad to hear this; for all the blacks need to obtain their rights, is education enough to prove them. David Walker, the father of Edw. Garrison Walker, recently elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and celebrated as the author of "Walker's Appeal," a work circulated among the slaves in 1830, thus urged the necessity of education on his people:

"I would crawl on my hands and knees through mud and mire to the feet of a learned man, where I would sit and humbly supplicate him to instill into me that which neither men nor devils could remove only with my life. For colored people to acquire learning in this country, makes tyrants quake and tremble on their sandy foundations. Why, what is the matter? Why, they know that their infernal deeds of cruelty will be made known to the world. Do you suppose one man of sense and learning would submit himself, his father, his mother, wife and children, to be slaves to a wretched man like himself, who, instead of compensating him for his labors, chains and beats him and his family almost to death, leaving life enough, however, to work and to call him master? No, no! he would cut his devilish throat from ear to ear, and well do the slaveholders know it. The bare name of educating the colored people scares our cruel oppressors to death. But if they do not have enough to be frightened for yet, it will be because they can always keep us ignorant. The whites shall have enough of the blacks yet, as true as God sits on his throne in heaven."

—The truth of Walker's argument has been illustrated in the advancement of his son; and education is not less important now than 30 years ago. An intelligent, industrious race can never be kept in subjugation in a free country. This the slaveholders knew when their laws made it a crime to teach a negro to read. The freedmen's schools are destined to work a peaceful revolution in the South, and every effort to extend them should be encouraged.—*Tribune.*

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

GUARANTIES.

WE hear of compromises to be suggested by the President. It is rumoured that he is prepared to adopt Mr. Greeley's plan, universal amnesty and universal or impartial suffrage. The Democratic party, it is said, and the Southern rebels also accept this. We may be obliged to submit to it now, since Treason in the White House and "Practical Statesmanship" (!) in the Capitol have lost us the golden opportunity of May, 1865. Such terms are a poor preventive of future rebellions;—the precedent thus set, that men may rebel at Richmond, starve and torture at Andersonville, play the brute at Fort Pillow, riot and murder at Memphis and New Orleans and still laugh at law and justice.

But with a traitor in the Presidential chair; with the dominant party all at sea, without chart or pilot, its officers having shut themselves up in the cabin, stuffed their ears with cotton and covered their eyes sevenfold for fear of the lightning and the noise; with timed non-combatants for editors of our leading journals,—every Republican fort "covered constantly with flags of armistice"—what better could we expect?

We only enter our protest that no such plan will restore peace to the South, no such plan will give room for even the commencement of real reconstruction. Accept such a plan and leave the South to carry it out and we may look to see her, for some years to come, repeating the bloody, bankrupt, aimless and barren anarchy of Mexico. No State Charter of political rights to the negro will ever secure him the efficient and substantial exercise of them. All grant of rights to him by the bigotted, besotted, angered and revengeful white men of the South will lack an "Executive principle" as Burke and Canning long ago warned us.

What the South needs is *peace* and a cordial welcome to Northern brains, capital and enterprise. Without this, Reconstruction cannot commence. In order to have this, the antipathies between her classes must be kept down by the strong arm of the United States; her old leaders, poisoned and poisoning all others, must be silenced and curbed; and her streets made safe for any man, however hated, who brings mind, money, schools and energy with him.

Give the negro his political rights and inaugurate this state of things, and in ten years the South will become, like the West, the counterpart, with healthy differences, of the North-East—the cradle and true mould of the Nation.

At present the country population of the South is in a hopeful state of mind and feeling, easily moulded and led because always accustomed to be led. The cities and old political hacks, resuscitated by their rotten comrade in the White House, are full of mischief. The real leaders of the South, its large property-holders and educated men, except a few Gascons like Wade Hampton, realize their situation. Could the government hold the South quiet while real reconstruction commenced, these men would in three years be its warmest friends. They looked on slavery as an *investment*, not as a political hobby, and now that is ended, seek to throw off those "old men of the sea," Pollard, Pryor and the rest, in order to improve, accumulate, amass and enjoy. If true statesmanship could have managed this crisis, all power in the rebellious territories would have been entrusted to loyal hands, black and white, and then the Aikens, Munroes, Pollards and Wade Hamptons would have been protected by Civil Rights bills and Bureaus from any possible misuse of this exclusive power on the part of our white and black allies. But as that opportunity was lost, we must protect the Negro for two or three years, as he rises into his place: and then States may be safely formed, and most of the powers formerly conceded to State sovereignty may be entrusted to it again. The war has taught us that the regulation of citizenship, its civil and political rights, ought always to be retained by the Federal government.

Our claim is that Congress shall wholly ignore the Military Boards and Committees of pardoned rebels which style themselves "*States.*" Let no Executive sanction induce Congress to recognize such usurpations. It is not yet time to authorize those territories to form State governments.

Secondly, whenever any bargain is made and whatever its terms, let it be GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES. Let the political equality and right of each citizen be secured by the Federal Constitution. The South, when she could not violently rob, has always cheated her victim. The Missouri Compromise was evaded, by smuggling into that State two or three counties North of the forbidden line, years before it was openly set aside by unblushing fraud. So will any arrangements made by States for the negro be evaded or annulled.

"Punic faith" is pure gold, a spotless Abdiel, compared with Southern trickery, in all that relates to the negro and the nation.

"Do you doubt my word?" said a Southern Bombastes Furioso, in a New York Court years ago, to an Abolitionist who demanded his bond, and not his promise, to produce there again an alleged slave.

"I *know* you steal, and see no reason why you should not also lie," was the quiet reply: which embodies volumes of wisdom for this crisis. Let the Nation heed it. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE MARYLAND DEFEAT.

"WE have fought a good fight, but we are beaten. Hereafter we fly the proper standard of a Radical party: Impartial Suffrage and Equal Laws."

"Beaten everywhere, but not conquered."

"The Negro Suffrage men are not much troubled. Their party started to-night, and will, undoubtedly, be the party of the future."

In these brave, hopeful words, the Radicals of Baltimore announced to the *Press*, of Philadelphia, the results of the elections on the 6th inst. Can such a result be called a defeat? Or, if defeat for an hour, and temporary evil to Maryland, shall it not prove a Bull Run defeat, which was better than a victory, and ministered to the saving of the nation? True, the Maryland Unionists fought as good a fight as was possible on their field and with their weapons. Their fatal error was in the choice of their position. They battled for the loyal white man's rights against unrepentant rebels. Refusing to present their negro brother's equal claim with their own, they lost his help at the polls, and thus were overcome by rebel and copperhead votes. Mournfully yet hopefully sound the words of Judge Bond, in reply to the announcement that the cause of freedom was thus defeated: "If thou (the negro voter) had been there, our brother Lazarus had not died."

Thank God! they see this now, and not too late. If they will faithfully keep the promise so bravely spoken in the hour of their disappointment, and "lead a party for Impartial Justice and Equal Laws," theirs *will*, "undoubtedly, be the party of the future"—that party which is destined to triumph gloriously, and against which even "the gates of hell shall not prevail." Such a party must acknowledge, with heart and soul, the equal brotherhood of man; such a party will not compromise the rights of the weakest of the race, in the hope of strengthening itself, and will count nothing victory but the triumphs of justice. If the defeat of the Maryland Radicals shall result in the birth of such a political party in that State, it will be a far greater triumph for the cause of human freedom than it would have been if every vote in the State had been polled for the Union ticket on the 6th inst. For that would have been a victory not for *human* rights, but for loyal white men's rights. Had the Union ticket succeeded then, we should have had little reason to hope that the victorious party, in the hour of their exultation, would adopt a broader and higher platform than that upon which they had won their victory. Satisfied with success, they would probably have left the negro to struggle as best he might against those who would gladly crush him and the loyal white man of the South. The Maryland Unionists contended bravely and persistently; but they contended for themselves and their children. They consented to compromise the black man's citizenship for the better security of their own, and they have had another lesson to teach them that God has bound together the fate of the white and the black man of this country. Happily, they seem to be really learning it. They see the cause of their failure; they pledge themselves to a higher principle of action. A fierce struggle is before them—their foes are desperate; but, if they are faithful to their pledges, they will have the might of right upon their side, and they will yet thank God for the defeat which taught them that absolute justice is the highest political wisdom.

Four years of war did not regenerate a nation besotted by two hundred years of slaveholding. The surrender on the battle-field was not a surrender of the heart. The work of the war was but one phase of the long contest against slavery. It broke the physical power of the slaveholders. Now comes the battle of political diplomacy. It may be as long, as hard a struggle; it certainly will require as much vigilance on the part of the true friends of freedom to vanquish and exterminate that spirit of evil incarnated in the system of American slavery, which had well-nigh ruined our Republic.

To those who are carrying on this contest for freedom on Southern soil, the sympathy and the help of the North should be freely given. Especially is it the duty of the Abolitionists to urge upon all such the wisdom, the absolute necessity, of securing the slave's freedom by giving him the ballot, and to warn them against the often-repeated folly and sin of striving to secure the safety and prosperity of the loyal white men of the South by sacrificing, wholly or partially, the black man's rights. The Anti-Slavery societies represent the colored people of this nation. They must guard his interests as jealously as their own, and "cry aloud and spare not" men or parties who compromise those interests. The lessons of God's providence need to be translated into words for some dull ears and hearts to heed them, and the work of the Abolitionists is still to show the nation its transgressions and their terrible consequences, and to exhort it, continually, to do works meet for repentance. M. G.

WE present in another column an article from the Chicago *Times* on the Democratic party, which announces the "new departure" of that journal in favor of negro suffrage. It is important, as coming from one of the most virulent enemies of the progressive North, and one of the most influential Democratic journals in the West—the most untiring foe of the negro. Such an article shows where parties are drifting. The Boston *Post*, and several other Democratic journals, have given evidence of an inclination to make a change of base, by abandoning the "forlorn hope" of further opposition to the equal enfranchisement of the negro.

GEN. BUTLER will speak this (Saturday) evening at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Fraternity Lecture Association. His theme will be Impeachment. The lecture, both on account of the speaker and the subject, will be one of unusual interest. Tickets may be obtained at Dyas & Co.'s, 246 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

Anna Dickinson was announced to speak at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, of this city, preached a powerful discourse to a very large audience, in the Church of the Puritans, on Sunday evening last, against the pending Constitutional Amendment. We shall hope to find room for a portion of it in THE STANDARD next week.

James Russell Lowell, in the *North American Review*, answers Mr. Seward's question as to "how many stars do you wish to see on your flag?"—"As many fixed stars as you please, but no more shooting stars with any consent of ours."

Hon. Gerrit Smith has written an earnest letter to Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, against any further attempts to punish and humiliate the South, and in favor of conciliation on the basis of justice to all. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were in this city for a brief visit last week.

Mr. George W. Smalley, one of the editors of the *Tribune*, who has been in Europe for the last few months on a special mission for that paper, returned last Wednesday in the Persia. Mr. Smalley's mission has been very successful in securing for the *Tribune* a foreign correspondence superior to that of any American journal.

Henry Vincent, the distinguished English Reformer, lectured at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening of last week. His subject was—"The late great American Conflict and the Friends and Enemies of America in England." The lecture was one of absorbing interest, and was given with great power and eloquence. Mr. Vincent is a first-class orator, and will be warmly welcomed wherever he may be heard in this country.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a very able and eloquent speaker, is now prepared to deliver before lyceums or literary associations her new lecture, entitled "Bread and the Ballot"—a declaration of the position of women before the law, and their need of suffrage as a protection against oppression in place and wages. She has also prepared a lecture upon "The present duty of Congress to establish a Rupublican form of government, not only in the rebel States but throughout the entire thirty-six.

We sincerely commend her to Lecture Committees as a finished writer and effective orator.

A letter from Red Bluff, Cal., says: "The wife of John Brown still resides here, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with pleasant, comfortable influences. She has won the esteem and confidence of the people, and commands the admiration of all parties, irrespective of political opinion. Her home has been freed from debt, and under her own vine and fig tree she lives, with none to molest and make her afraid. She has three daughters, who have been engaged in teaching school. They are said to be very intelligent ladies. The eldest has received many calls to go back South and help to educate the race her father died to benefit. She feels it somewhat her duty, and will probably go. Since living here, Mrs. Brown has received aid from England, and many letters expressing high regard for her husband's memory. She has made this place her permanent home, and intends to spend her days among this people.

Among the letters read at the Dublin banquet to Mr. Bright was the following from Mr. John Stuart Mill:

"I feel as grateful as if I were myself an Irishman to whoever does any service to the cause of Ireland, and there is no one who has better earned the gratitude of Irishmen than Mr. Bright, were it only by his noble speech on the Habeas Corpus Suspension bill. I regard the honor which you are paying him as an important step towards establishing that sympathetic co-operation between the English and the Irish liberals, a beginning of which was happily made in the last session, and which is not only essential to the early attainment of the legislative improvements, required by both countries, but is in itself of the most auspicious promise for the permanent well-being of the whole empire. Ireland does not, however, stand in need of such a voice as mine to assist her in doing honor to her eminent friend; and I am prevented from availing myself of your invitation, not merely by distance, but by the much more serious obstacle of pressing occupations, which require the devotion of all my time up to the reassembling of Parliament."

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, November 19th, 1866.

IT is somewhat remarkable that, of the few scattered fatal cases of cholera which we have had in this city, two should have been physicians, men of eminently quiet, temperate and regular lives. I mentioned to you some time since the death of Dr. A. A. Gould from this disease, and now we have, with almost equal suddenness, that of Dr. William E. Townsend, a much respected and skilful physician of Boston.

Another sudden death, only last Saturday, has stricken with affliction the family of our friend Edmund Jackson, taking away his eldest daughter, Mrs. Harriet W. Simmons.

I am happy to tell you that Mr. Garrison's health seems now decidedly and steadily improving, and that there is good hope of his soon being able to resume work.

Some time ago, I told you of a pamphlet published here by Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, making charges of fraudulent dealing (in Custom House matters) against the liquor-dealing firm of J. D. and M. Williams. It is only fair to say that a counter-statement has appeared, affirming the entire correctness of the Williamses, and representing them as victims of persecution by Custom House officials and others. Public opinion seems divided on the matter. Some think the vindication ample and sufficient; others think the extra payment of $100,000 by the firm, in settling up the affair, not sufficiently accounted for, and bearing too much the aspect of hush-money or compromise.

If Paul should return from beyond Jordan and visit the modern Athens (as outsiders are wont to call our three-hilled city), he might see good reason to call *us* as well as the old Greeks "very religious"—for so, I believe, scholars are agreed that the word rendered in our version "too superstitious," should be translated. All the sorts of religion seem to be prosperous here, and to find audience and acceptance among more or fewer of our population. The old Mother Church—*The* Church, as it prefers to be called, goes on prospering and to prosper. Its large houses of worship are filled to overflowing, and the foundation, just laid, of its new Cathedral, shows a confident expectation that much more space will be needed for its accommodation, and that men and money will continue freely to flow towards it. The Roman Catholic Fair recently held in the Music Hall, is said to have raised $28,000 for the aid of that faith. Another fair, immediately afterwards held in the same place by the Berkeley Street Church (Orthodox Congregational), has given them a substantial sum wherewith to adorn the exterior of their church, built not long ago, and at present distinguished for its ugliness. And all the churches of this denomination, as also the Baptist churches, claim to have been greatly enlarged and strengthened by the revival lately conducted by Mr. Earle, the famous "evangelist." The Unitarians are rejoicing in the plans of ecclesiastical organization and the beginnings of pecuniary contribution lately effected in their meeting at Syracuse, and they seem to expect that these movements are precursors, not only of large increase to themselves, but of rapid decrease among the sects which they consider less liberal.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

When complaint has been made of the practice of walking or riding on Sundays (other than to or from church), some have always been found to urge in defence the moral and spiritual advantage of a contemplation of the works of God in nature, and the religious use that may be made of it. If these go-outers are a religious people, the increase of their number is another mark of the prosperity of religion. Never were there so many people walking in Boston and riding out of it and into it on Sunday as now. The churches get their share of these promenaders, and families and relatives theirs, and they themselves get change of air, bodily exercise and cheerfulness, with the opportunity for those religious contemplations which I have already mentioned.

A Philadelphia Judge has decided for the people of that city that the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath is not only a part of Christianity, but so essential a part that the latter cannot subsist without the former. Hence he has further decided that men too poor to own horses, may not ride for recreation on Sundays. The "religious" papers generally declare Judge Strong's opinion sound, and eminently conducive to public morality; but it is possible that the Judge himself may be called to account, before a higher court, for his own disregard of a very ancient statute against having respect to men wearing goodly apparel; he may need an abler than the very ablest of the Philadelphia lawyers to prove it right to let rich people of all sorts ride about at will on Sundays, while he stops the poor man's Sunday cars.

Whether the weekly newspaper advertisements of preachers and subjects of sermons were originally a "Boston notion," I know not; but the fashion of so advertising, appears to be increasing, and to find such popular acceptance that more and more ministers think it well to adopt it. Of late the Rev. Dr. Bowles, Rector of the Church of the Advent in this city, has thus informed the public that he will preach a series of distinctively "aggressive" sermons on Sunday evenings. Of course this calls out an audience. Many men (and women) like to see "a scrimmage," and when an eminent personage announces his intention of "pitching in," many of course desire to see who, and how many, are the subjects of attack. In this case the assault seemed to be upon all comers, and the three sermons already preached of this course, assail society in general not less than distinctive portions of it. It was amusing to hear the partisan of an ecclesiastical system which has arisen within the time of two men still living, Dr. Newman and Dr. Pusey, professing his intention to ask for the *old* paths, and walk in the *old* ways; but he seemed full of confidence that he was the representative of a high and venerable antiquity, and proceeded to verify his promise of aggression by vehemently opposing "whatsoever is new in religion," except the manners and customs of the people called of men "Puseyites."

After the Associate Rector had intoned, and the white-robed boy-choristers had chanted, the vesper service, accenting and emphasizing, and kneeling, bowing and turning according to the traditions of the two elders above named, Dr. Bowles made his promised assault, which proved to be upon the irreverence and latitudinarianism of the times. Among the proofs of this degeneracy he had mentioned not only the matters in which the great majority of clergymen would agree with him, such as objections to the Church's assumption of a plenary inspiration of the Bible, and denial of her being "the pillar and ground of the truth," but the public schools, the public charities and the churches of Boston were assailed, as inexcusable for having taken the liberty to exist, operate and prosper, without asking leave of *The* church, and without conforming themselves to the requisitions of her clergy. In short, this Reverend dignitary seems really to object to education, if the Church Catechism do not form a part of it; to charitable institutions, if a robed chaplain be not among their officers, and if a book of Common Prayer be not ready at the hand of each inmate; and to the toleration of any meeting-houses and ministers which have not received ordaining or consecrating hands from an Episcopal Bishop.

The growth of sects, the increase of dissenters, and the establishment of conventicles appear to flourish here, notwithstanding his Reverence's frown. I believe the very latest specimen is the "Progressive Bible Society," which seems, as well as I can judge, to believe in Spiritualism, and something more. NORTH.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18th, 1866.

A NUMBER of persons have petitioned the Directors of one of our city Railway Companies to grant a permit to Joseph T. Atwell, whereby he may be allowed to ride in their cars. Mr. Atwell is a colored student of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which is located at a remote distance from where he resides. The petitioners comprise six professors and an array of students of the institution, whose action is concurred in by several of our citizens. They express an interest in the sad case of this young man, who is obliged to walk so far, or "ride upon the exposed platform of a car," which is especially disagreeable in inclement weather, either to walk or thus to ride. Whether the petition will meet with a favorable response, or be dismissed with the cold shoulder of neglect, I know not. Neither do I know whether the privilege, if accepted, will be accepted by Mr. Atwell, or rejected as an insult to his manhood. Many of our people of color would be unwilling to have such a prayerful and beseeching petition offered especially in their behalf; and were the privilege to be bestowed by any of the companies, whose prescriptive course has been such a cruel shame, the proffered seat would be indignantly declined; for they do not wish to enjoy by humiliating permission that which belongs to all of them as a right. Mr. Atwell's case, hard though it be, has many a parallel, deserving and claiming equally with his the sympathy and kindly intercession of us all. Towards him no reproof is intended to be conveyed. Should the privilege desired on his account be conferred and accepted, some good may follow. It will be one step in the direction of annulling the restriction so wickedly imposed, and may pave the way for more generous and extended efforts. Chestnut and Walnut streets, along which the cars run that Mr. Atwell wishes to ride in, are fashionable thoroughfares, and his frequent occupation of a seat, may accustom the delicate sensibilities of our tender citizens to this harmless contact. Perhaps it would be better for the petition to be rejected. If granted in this isolated case, our humble petitioners would be pacified. Their work would cease. If rejected, they would probably be stimulated to more impartial energy, and endeavor to remedy the single hard case of the colored student by determining to blot out the wretched disability.

There is every reason to believe that Wendell Phillips will have a large audience at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. This is indicated by the very numerous tickets for reserved seats already disposed of. Very gratifying it will be to see the Academy well filled on that occasion, for too few are our citizens that have been brought face to face with this eloquent champion of human rights, and pioneer of the nation in its onward march to justice. From his own lips they know him not, and his presence now will brush away their harsh judgments in some measure, and they will learn how sincere is this good and noble man, and what a generous ardor inspires his breast in his devoted endeavors for promoting the highest welfare of the "nation's ward."

The *Telegraph*, an evening paper published here, is quite strenuous in its appeals in behalf of Horace Greeley to succeed Ira Harris of your State in the Senate. It claims the post for Mr. Greeley as a reward for party services, in the first place; next, because "his ability sterling honesty, and long familiarity with public life, point to him as the man of all others suited to grace the Senate, standing far above all other competitors as the man for the place." Surely, such a choice would be equally obnoxious to his foes and gratifying to his friends all over the land. I wish we were sure of sending to the same sphere of action one as worthy as he, as high-minded, vigilant, as upright and true.

Liberty Hall was dedicated one evening last week by very interesting ceremonies. Judge Kelley was among the speakers, and the capacious building was thronged to overflowing. Such a vast, intelligent, earnest audience of colored people is rarely to be witnessed. They manifested a clear vision of the great interests affecting their well-being, and are patiently anxious for a solution of the all-important subject that now agitates public thought, rivets public attention, and engages universal discussion. These people feel that the hour must come when republican government will be no mockery to them, when for their own as well as the nation's blessing, they shall be embodied in the constituency of the land, an influential and active element. May Liberty Hall prove to them a centre of beneficence, where by friction of thought and mutual interchange of opinion they may augment their powers, seeking and imparting the good light that may happily guide their feet in the practical walks of life. W.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1866.

A NOTABLE event has happened since my last—a strong and persistent determination upon the part of the comparatively few leaders of the Democratic party left, who have a tolerable amount of sagacity and brains, to effect a change of front upon national issues —a sort of political *coup d'etat.* The Chicago *Times* was the first to inaugurate the movement publicly, and its example has been followed by the Boston *Post*, the Albany *Argus*, and other papers of lesser note. But these demonstrations are only outward indications of a serious, prolonged and powerfully-backed effort in progress here to persuade Mr. Johnson to totally revolutionize his policy, and to declare, in his forthcoming message, in favor of "a general amnesty and impartial suffrage." This pressure is exerted in person by such men as Gen. Dix, Thurlow Weed, Register elect Halpine, and even Fernando Wood, it is said, of your city, as well as by scores of Democratic politicians from all parts of the country, who have been and are flocking to the White House with this object in view, as well as to look after the official spoils of the victory which they didn't win. It is asserted, on the authority of the Washington "specials," that Chief-Justice Chase has been twice in consultation with the President and a portion of his Cabinet, with a view to the enunciation of such a policy; and although it has been "authoritatively" denied, I think the report has some foundation. Indeed, the *Republican*, of Saturday morning, gave the prominence of "double-leaded" type to the announcement of such a consultation "upon important matters of State concern." It is further asserted and believed that several members of the Cabinet, wisely interpreting the lessons of the elections, are strenuously in favor of the programme outlined by the Democratic newspapers aforesaid.

But the spirit of prophecy is upon me, and, notwithstanding the ridiculous failure of Secretary Seward's manifold predictions is a solemn warning to rash foretellers of future events, I venture to predict that the attempt to influence Mr. Johnson in favor of a policy which will tend "to establish justice and promote the general welfare," will prove a most signal failure. Such attempts have been repeatedly made during the past year, and have only resulted in a more obstinate, mulish and violent demonstration of his purpose to persist in his treasonable conspiracy. The gold and stock-brokers evidently do not and will not believe in my prediction, for gold is down to 41, and tending lower.

I believe I mentioned in my previous letter the fact of the enormous accumulation of gold in the Treasury. And still the precious metal is pouring in, while one of our city journals, speaking apparently by authority, coolly says: "It is estimated that, at the present rate of accumulation, there will be on hand, *long before the close of next year*, an amount of gold sufficient to" resume specie payments! I should think so. If Congress does not peremptorily order Secretary McCulloch to sell the great bulk of gold now on hand, and as peremptorily forbid any future accumulation of such dangerous amounts, then it deserves to be impeached. With two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions in gold, Mr. Johnson might answer Mr. Seward's problem of "President or King" very profitably and dangerously, if not permanently. Even in the hands of a Chase or Fessenden, under Mr. Lincoln, such a power would have been dangerous in the extreme; but in the hands of a creature of the vain-glorious traitor who made the 22d of February speech, it would be tantamount to an attempt at revolution.

The arrangements for the soldiers' mass meeting to welcome Congress, are quietly maturing, and there will be a large representation, although I think the reports of the President's intention to recede from his extreme position will keep many at home who would be on hand if they believed there was the least danger of interference with Congress from any quarter. A correspondent of a Northern copperhead paper, who is believed to be a member of the "Johnson Departmental Club"—a political "smelling committee" with a very keen scent on the track of a Radical—writes contemptuously of the proposed demonstration, because, as he says, there are 50,000 men in this locality who are prepared for the soldiers, "and, for that matter, ready to fight when called upon." I have reason to know that such organizations exist here in abundance.

You will be glad to learn that the colored schools of this District are flourishing, in spite of the contemptible and cowardly artifices and actual fraud perpetrated upon the colored people by the city through its representative the Mayor, in withholding from their schools the money paid into the general school fund by the colored tax-payers, as provided by Congressional enactment. Thousands of dollars are annually paid by the colored property-owners of this city for the support of schools, but the "chivalry" here will neither let their children go to the city schools, or make any provision whatever for their education! And though Congress has repeatedly legislated in order to remedy this outrage, legal quibbles and delays still defeat the righteous purpose. The result will doubtless be that the city charter will be revoked and that Congress will hereafter assume control of its government.

There are now in this city forty-five day-schools, employing forty-nine teachers, of whom ten are colored; and the total number of pupils enrolled is 2,341. The average attendance is 1,858, 133 of them being over 16 years of age, and 324 are learning the alphabet. One of the most effective and indefatigable workers in the task of educating these freedmen is Mr. A. E. Newton, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association.

Let him who still doubts the capacity of the negro to rise in the scale of humanity come to this city and make the tour of these schools with his eyes and ears open, and if he does not return with the conviction that many a white school in the North could be supplied with good teachers from the ranks of these despised and but yesterday ignorant blacks, he has not yet "conquered his prejudices." One of the most extraordinary things about this despised race, unparalleled, I believe, in all history, is their intense eagerness upon the subject of education. It is not confined to any one district, but pervades the race, in cities or on plantations. Old and young share it alike. Thousands past the middle age are laboriously conning the spelling book, with an instinctive knowledge that it is the key to the treasures and blessings of which they have been so long and cruely deprived. Be sure that a people in whom is implanted so deep a thirst for knowledge will not perish from among us, but will yet vindicate their manhood and make their mark upon the age.

A large delegation of colored Knights Templar left this city on Saturday for Philadelphia, where a national gathering of the Knights was held yesterday. The Masonic brotherhood is largely represented among the colored people of this city.

The *Honorable* John Morrissey, Democratic member elect from your city, has just arrived—whether to look up suitable rooms to establish a branch of his farobank or to attend the forthcoming "mill" arranged by the "fancy" here, or as Rev. Mr. Nasby suggests, to look after his "reputashen," which is seriously damaged by a suspicion that he is a supporter of Mr. Johnson, I I have not learned. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1866.

THE Capital now wears its dullest aspect. The politicians who have been engaged in the hot encounters of the election campaign have not yet returned, and it is several weeks before the meeting of Congress. The hard-working government clerks "still plod their weary way" to desks in the alcoves of the Public Building. Some of these edifices are beautiful and lasting structures, but over the magnificent portals of the Treasury or Interior might be engraved the inscription over the gates of Dante's Inferno, "All hope abandon ye who enter here," for they are indeed sepulchres to young men and men of genius, stifling manhood and steadily and surely crushing out all ambition and aspiration.

Since the close of armed rebellion, Washington has resumed its old time look. The storm of war has passed over it and left but few marks. Across the river you may see the deserted mansion of Arlington, and in its rear the graves of ten thousand soldiers; and crowning the hills on either side dismantled forts meet the eye, but the city itself has relapsed into a provincial town.

Yet it has been a rare privilege to have lived in Washington for the last five years, and he who has done so, with eye and ear alert to what was passing around him, has been a favored spectator of some of the foremost scenes in one of the great historic dramas of the world. He has witnessed a Republican President coming by stealth to be inaugurated, and taking the oath, surrounded by bayonets, while the roar of rebel cannon is momentarily expected. He has seen the Capital cut off from the loyal North and traitorous Baltimore standing in the path, but gallant Massachusetts and New York fight their way to the Potomac, and the city is safe. And afterwards on a midsummer night he saw the demoralized soldiers of McDowell's army burst into the city with their stories of wide-eyed wonder from the panic-stricken field of Bull Run.

Then he witnessed the pomp of McClellan as Commander-in-Chief, his great reviews, his gorgeous retinue, and the disgraceful march to Manassas. He has seen army after army, by night and by day file through these streets to be immolated on the Peninsula or in the Wilderness, and afterwards, heart-sick, he has counted the almost endless trains of ambulances bearing the mangled and the dying to the hospitals.

He has felt the keen disgrace of living in the besieged Capital of a government which had a million soldiers in the field, as Early and Breckenridge descend upon it with ten thousand men, and when, as Gurowski said, Halleck heard the enemy were at hand and doubled the guards—about his own house.

And at last he has heard the proud roar of the guns of the War Department as victory after victory crowned the national arms. And one memorable morning he awoke to feel the new and nameless horror of that night of assassination—Lincoln murdered and Seward bathed in blood. The crape and muffled drums, the now silent guns which had just thundered the exultation of a people, the tears of the blacks and their inconsolable sorrow, the firm hand of Stanton upon the helm of the reeling ship of State,—all these are indelibly impressed upon his memory. And finally he saw the most imposing pageant ever witnesed on the Continent, those great imperial armies of the East and West wind down the avenue in a last review before disbandment and dispersion.

These historic tableaus which I have so briefly sketched, must always give to Washington a deep and lasting interest in the feeling of every American, but that it can long remain the Capital of a great nation is to be seriously doubted. It is, after all, "a hot-house city," no natural growth, and if the public business were removed to-morrow, the day after, its streets would be forsaken as Goldsmith's deserted village. A place a thousand miles from the Mississippi, inconvenient of access, with no external attractions but a healthful climate and a pleasant situation, cannot permanently be the capital of a country where population and political power are already climbing either slope of the Rocky Mountains. So much of the place in which I write.

The Thirty-ninth Congress is about to convene for its last session. The elections have decided that the people trust in that body as the true governing power of the country, and that they desire it to deal with the South in such a manner as to secure impartial liberty. The Constitutional Amendment framed to tide over the elections, and a fraud on both sections, it now appears cannot be adopted.

The firm attitude of the South against it, and the Democratic majorities in Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky assure its defeat—Congress is therefore unshackled of its pledge. I now hope for legislation based on Justice and the Rights of man. The power of Congress is omnipotent. Of the support of the people in Radical measures it cannot doubt.

For its power and its opportunities let it be held rigidly accountable. There are still many treacherous and reactionary counsellors in the Republican party who are to be constantly watched. The Cowans, Doolittles and Raymonds are not all exposed and disgraced. Too sagacious to be caught with the chaff of "my policy" and a humbug coalition, they lie in wait within the ranks of the party to stifle Radical measures and cheat the people with a fraudulent settlement.

BRANDON.

PETITION FOR JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT.

The following petition, we understand, is being extensively circulated and numerously signed in Michigan and elsewhere at the West:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, the Grand Inquest of the Nation:

Your Memorialists, inhabitants of the United States, respectfully represent to your honorable body that Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, upon whom has "devolved the power and duties of President," by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, in their belief, in derogation of his high office, and the dignity thereof, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," dangerous to the liberties of the people, in usurpation of rights and abuse of the powers so devolved upon him.

In these particulars, among many others, the evidence of the facts of which are open and notorious:

I. Laying aside the dignity of his office, in divers public declarations, speeches and harangues, for the purpose of inciting the hatred, ridicule and contempt of the people for the Congress of the United States, he has declared the legal and constitutional Congress of the United States to be an "unconstitutional body," without power or right, "pretending to be a Congress;" "a body hanging upon the verge of the government," a "rump of a Congress," "a body of disunionists," "a tyrannical, domineering, unconstitutional Congress;" its legally constituted Committee "a Central Directory," and some of its loyal and patriotic members traitors and disunionists, and deserving punishment by hanging.

II. That in violation of his high office and the dignity thereof, and in neglect of its duties, absenting himself from the Capitol, he busied himself for many days in making inflammatory harangues and declarations against the power of the Congress, and against the laws passed by it, thereby endeavoring to incite the people of the United States to disobey such laws and to resist their execution.

III. That he has unconstitutionally, illegally and indiscriminately made use of the power vested in the Executive of "pardoning offences against the United States" for corrupt and wicked purposes, and has released from the penalties of their crimes many notorious criminals guilty of treason, murder, robbery, counterfeiting the currency of the United States, and theft—both before and after trial, without due investigation of their offences, and in order to prevent fines, forfeitures and confiscations, legally and properly due and belonging to the United States, from coming into the Treasury thereof.

IV. That in derogation of the constitutional power of Congress "to make rules concerning captures on land and water," he has usurped the legislative power of Congress by returning to and putting in possession of rebels and traitors to the government large amounts of property, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, the title to which by capture in war and otherwise had become vested in the United States, and ought to have gone into the Treasury thereof.

V. That, without warrant of law and against constitutional right, he has appointed certain persons as Provisional Governors over portions of a part of the territory of the United States disorganized by civil war and rebellion, in which he himself admitted "all civil government was overthrown," and ordered and permitted the salaries and emoluments of these illegal appointees to be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

VI. That he has caused to be appointed and inducted into office under the government many rebels against the United States, both pardoned and unpardoned, who were then known to him to be unable to take the oath prescribed by law that they had not been guilty of rebellion and treason against the United States, and has caused the salaries and emoluments of such officers to be paid from the Treasury of the United States without warrant of law.

VII. He has usurped the legislative powers constitutionally devolved on Congress in prescribing, by Executive order, the terms and conditions upon which former citizens of the United States, who by levying war and other crimes against the United States, had forfeited all their rights and lost all power both as individuals and *as organized communities*, to participate in the government of the United States and to be represented in the Congress thereof, might be reorganized into States of the Union, to frame Constitutions and do other legislative acts, and finally become again clothed with the powers and rights of citizens of the United States and be entitled to be represented in the Senate and House of Representatives.

VIII. A public, territorial war having been declared by the Congress of the United States, with the assent of the President thereof, to exist between the United States and the armed forces of certain insurrectionary States, in derogation and usurpation of the constitutional right of the Senate "to advise and consent to any treaty of peace" and its concurrence therein, and in usurpation of the power of Congress to "provide for the general welfare of the United States," he has by his sole proclamation declared such war to be ended and peace to be restored in order to relieve such insurgents from the disabilities and obligations consequent upon a state of war.

IX. While declaring the legal and constitutional existence and right of the State of Louisiana as a State in the Union, he has interfered in its domestic concerns, and ordered the armed forces of the United States to protect it from insurrection without the application of the Executive or of the Legislature thereof.

X. Conspiring with certain evil disposed persons lately rebels in arms against the United States, the chief of whom, one John T. Munroe, he had pardoned so that he might hold office in Louisiana, Andrew Johnson has aided and abetted them in the murder of loyal and well-disposed citizens of the United States in the city of New Orleans, and to cover up and hide from the people of the United States his complicity in this great crime, he has garbled and caused to be published the dispatches of the General commanding there, describing and setting forth the facts and circumstances of the massacre of such citizens, and afterwards has falsely, wickedly and corruptly in public harangues charged this violence and murder which he had incited upon the Congress of the United States.

XI. That corruptly and wickedly, for the purpose of interfering with the freedom of election, he has abused the power of appointment and removed from office, by making the sole qualification for holding office the opposition of the incumbent or appointee to the constitutional laws, acts and powers of the Congress of the United States.

XII. He has usurped from the Senate of the United States the constitutional right of advising and consenting to the appointment of "officers of the United States not provided for in the Constitution," by nominating to that body many persons for office, and after the Senate had refused to advise and consent to their appointment, he has put them in office and clothed them with official powers and duties, and caused them to be paid their salaries without right and without law, and has shown his corrupt and wicked intentions and designs in so doing by appointing to office and actually putting in office many such men who had been more than once rejected by the Senate when nominated by him for the same official positions.

XIII. Being sworn to take care that "the laws shall be faithfully executed," in violation of his oath of office, he has wilfully and wickedly neglected and refused to execute laws duly and legally enacted by Congress which were distasteful to him.

Your Memorialists further represent that Andrew Johnson is reported by common fame, which has been held sufficient ground for inquiry for impeachment, to be guilty of other high crimes and misdemeanors, showing personal unfitness for the "powers and duties of the office of President of the United States," in selling pardons of criminals and in appearing in public and in the performance of the duties of his office in a state of drunkenness by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully pray that these several acts, doings, omissions of duty, usurpations of power and all other of his malfeasances in office may be inquired into by the Grand Inquest of the nation, and that a bill of impeachment for the same (if they shall be proven) may be presented to the Senate of the United States sitting as a HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT, and that upon such impeachment he may be removed from office, and upon conviction thereof be forever disqualified from holding and enjoying "any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States," and be left "subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law."

And as in duty bound your Memorialists will ever pray.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[The following is from Mr. Thomas Buchanan Read's poem addressed "To Massachusetts," which, after alluding to the Mayflower and her freight, concludes as follows:]

From out such glorious seed what else could spring
Than Massachusetts as she stands to-day?
She knows no caste, but honors all things good;
The Esquimaux may doff his Norland furs
And sit beside her hearth-stone, and the man
Masked by the sun may throw his fetters by
And unrebuked take place among his fellows,
And thus assert that mind is colorless.
And when he goes within the council hall,
There is no need that he should rise and say
The first blood shed upon our nation's soil
For Liberty was blood of Africa.
The star is on thy forehead, noble State!
There let it shine, the cynosure to all
The mariners on Time's tumultuous sea
Who set their sails for Freedom and the Truth.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE SOUTH LIKELY TO ACCEPT THE TERMS—REPORT OF THEIR APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1866.

The movement of leading Democratic newspapers in the East and West in favor of impartial suffrage, has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among officials and Southern men. The latter declare that the South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. A well-known New Orleans editor, now here, favors it, and the Hon. W. H. Trescott of South Carolina, who was an officer of the Confederate government, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to-day, and says South Carolina prefers it to the Amendment. *It is rumored to-night that the President will recommend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage, in his forthcoming message.*

The Chicago *Times* contains substantially the above.

THE BOSTON POST FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic paper in New England, yesterday contained the following editorial article:

When those who talk loudest about universal suffrage are taken seriously at what they say, they betray the hollowness of the dogma and the insincerity of their professions by at once abandoning both. It could not be expected of them in reason that they should do less. Impartial suffrage is guarded by proper restrictions, so that the fountain of political power may not be polluted. Universal suffrage means a throwing down of every barrier, in the shape of qualification and condition, by which the source of authority is kept from profanation, and tossing into the trampled arena of party strife the very safeguard that permits such contests in popular governments at all.

Impartial Suffrage is strictly according to Democratic theory and rule; it is impossible to conceive from what other it derives support. But its very name implies the existence of some sort of qualification; that, for instance, its enjoyment shall be put upon an *impartial* obedience to some requisition that is standard. To establish *no* standard, is debasing the very authority derived; the abandonment of *all* conditions is an outright annihilation of the value of the franchise. When the founders of our republican government laid broad and deep their plans, they had much to say on the purity of the ballot, and the due protection of the franchise. All their discussions of the subject go to prove that they thought that the stability of the structure was to depend on the soundness of its foundations, and that chief among those foundations was the protected ballot. They did hold that all power was derived from the consent of the governed; but they had never learned to stultify themselves by claiming that all alike possessed the right to vote because of their level qualifications.

This subject has been left, all through our history, with the State governments for their own management; and there alone it belongs to-day. We realize that a new school of experimentalists has emerged from the chaotic style of thinking generated by the temporary tumults of war, who seem to believe that the bolder their assumptions, the better chance for them to obtain a foothold, and whose leading tenet is that the war for the Union under the Constitution has been successful only as it has overthrown Union and Constitution together; but they advance no reasons, and employ no substantial argument that can supplant the solid work of the framers of our system. The most they can say is that things are changed. But the purpose of the war was not to revolutionize, but to establish. It is not more competent for Congress to go into the several States now, and dictate the terms of suffrage, than it was before the war. If it be, then it can be shown recorded on the programme of the purposes of the war. To say that it grew as a result out of the work of war, is merely to admit that the war has wholly broken up and destroyed our republican system.

There can be no valid objection to the prevalence of the impartial suffrage principle. Base it as here in Massachusetts on citizenship, taxation, and a certain degree of intelligence, and no reasonable man will question the fact that it is calculated to strengthen the character of every State that adopts it. These three simple and comparatively easy qualifications are perfectly fair and do not derogate from the value and dignity of the elective franchise. They bestow it with freedom enough, and still surround it with the safeguards that are calculated to enhance it in the popular esteem. Those who require it feel that it is an acquisition; to be without it after coming to manhood, would mark the denied individual unenviably. And from such considerations it becomes a possession that speaks the general authority with an appreciable emphasis.

These qualifications which we have named as peculiar to Massachusetts, we should be glad to see adopted by every State in the Union. They are just, because they are impartial. We would like to see them set up as a common standard of suffrage, to which men of all conditions and colors should duly report themselves for examination. Color ought to have no more to do with the matter than size. Only establish a proper standard, and then apply it impartially. A rule of that sort is too firmly fixed in justice and equality to be shaken. It commends itself too clearly to the right sentiment of the entire body of our countrymen to be successfully traversed by objections. Once let this principle be fairly presented to the people of the several States, with the knowledge on their part that they alone are to have the disposal and settlement of it, and we sincerely believe it would not be long before it would be adopted by every State in the Union.

But adoption is another matter from enforcement. The most patient examination fails to reveal the authority from which Congress derives the power which many latterly claim for it, to go into the States and *compel* them to adopt a particular rule of suffrage, or to abolish all rules entirely. Not only is the ballot, which is the source of authority, corrupted by so levelling a process, but the primary prerogative of the States themselves is seized and trampled upon. The ballot loses its purity, the State is robbed by open violence, and the people are taught a lesson in arbitrary proceedings which they can as readily put in practice in the future without regard to the ballot as with. We repeat that we shall rejoice at the adoption of impartial suffrage by all the States, North and South alike; but we should not like to see that or any other sound and excellent principle forced upon the citizens of the States by any outside power whatever. There is such a thing as practically ruining even a good principle by a bad method of applying it. We are at perfect liberty to discuss this matter within those limits by which our own political power is bounded; and we may set forth as noble an illustration of our convictions as a local example will admit; but it is not allowed us to combine in Congress to *compel* other States to follow that example, though it were the perfection of reason in itself, and the *ne plus ultra* of justice and morality.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE—COURSE OF THE INTELLIGENCER—THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866.

The *Intelligencer*, the organ of President Johnson, hitherto most bitterly opposed to the colored race, astonished its readers this morning by following in the wake of the Chicago *Times*. Its editorial says that "there never can be stable peace in this country until the colored race are made entirely equal before the law in regard to civil rights. It is desirable that after long and injurious agitation, the South should spontaneously do this." The *Star* of this evening advises the South to accept the Constitutional Amendment.

The compromise foreshadowed in correspondence as likely to be proposed on the part of the South, as a means of extricating the country from the dilemma in which it is involved in the matter of reconstruction, appears to be getting into shape, so that it may soon be put before the people. Negro suffrage is regarded by leading Southern men as preferable to the disfranchisement proposed in the Constitutional Amendment, and they believe that in a comparatively brief time the people of the South can be brought to the point where they will concede it if it can be made the basis of a settlement of the whole difficulty, and secure a general amnesty for participation in the rebellion, and a restoration of their former status in the Union. The subject is receiving much attention, and is the theme of general discussion in political circles here especially. There is reason to believe that the conference at the White House of several members of the Cabinet, and other leading men, with the President, was on this matter, and that Mr. Johnson desires to get it in such shape as to enable him to bring it out in his annual message. There is much speculation as to the view Congress will take of the subject. The proposition is favorably received by many even of those who are considered as extreme Radicals, they believing that with the ballot in the hands of the freedman, the Southern States can be kept out of the control of the secession leaders without other restrictions. This is the question absorbing public attention here now, and it will doubtless soon agitate the whole country North and South. All admit the necessity for a prompt and equitable settlement of the existing difficulties, and if this proposition should prove acceptable to the people, as it is believed it will, both North and South, the embarrassments of the situation will be obviated.

MR. PHILLIPS's article on the Elections, in THE STANDARD of last week, was reprinted in the New York *Times*, *Express* and *Daily News*, and in part in the *World*. We present below the significant comments of the *News* and *Express*:

THE PROGRAMME OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the New York Daily News.

Mr. Wendell Phillips is perhaps a little ahead of his party, but they are travelling the same path and making for the same goal. Where Mr. Phillips stood a few months ago the Radicals stand to-day; where he stands to-day they will doubtless be a few months hence. He is apparently the pilot fish of the political sharks that, in their greedy fanaticism, are snapping away, piecemeal, the substance and form of our government. Therefore, when Mr. Phillips, in a manifesto published in the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, and republished in our columns elsewhere, lays out the programme of the Radical party, we may be sure that it will be followed as closely as circumstances will permit.

We like to deal with Wendell Phillips. He is plain spoken. There is no misunderstanding him. He reveals his political self with the unblushing absence of apparel of Venus rising from the sea. He does not hesitate to strike at reputations that have the seal of popularity. He boldly asserts the power of Radicalism to accomplish all that it aspires to. He calls to witness: "Grant, unable to stir a plaudit in the Illinois prairies; Illinois, his own State, from an audience of twenty thousand men, one-half his own soldiers." He does not hesitate to strike at the great men of his own party, where they fail to come up to his own standard of fanaticism. "Witness Beecher, lost in the wave he fondly imagined he could stem." He does not hesitate to depreciate the organs of Black Republicanism. "Witness the New York *Times*, sunk fifty per cent. in value in six months, by its vain attempt to oppose this dumb but resistless movement of the nation."

But, with all Mr. Phillips's extravagance, the warning conveyed by his intense faith in the destiny of his party is worthy of consideration. He tells us plainly that Radicalism is determined to rule or ruin. "This fact," he says, "that no name, no laurel, no service weigh a feather if put into the scale against Radicalism, is the most cheering and wholesome characteristic of the hour."

And then he tells us what Radicalism proposes to do. It is to Massachusetts that he gives the direction of the nation's destiny. "Massachusetts nails her colors to her top-gallant mast. First among the States she receives the hated and victim race into her legislative halls." By the logic of Wendell Phillips, therefore, Radicalism will insist upon giving the negro not only the elective franchise, but a share of State and National legislation; for, what Massachusetts has begun, he claims, is but the beginning of the end that will be attained all over the Republic. "Revolutions never go backward. It is equally true that Radicalism travels Westward. Personal Liberty bills, Women Rights bills, and all such legislation, started from New England and have swung round the circle. This last Yankee notion will soon begin its travels, and complete them when North and South know no race before the law. Then, when a million of black men aid in shaping our national policy, their race will feel the effect the world over."

Such is the fate that Radicalism is shaping for our country. The negro at the polls, the negro in our legislative halls, the negro in Congress, the negro at our hearth-stones, the negro in the arms of the women of our race, and then our government occupied with the fortunes of the negro "the world over."

But how is Congress to bring this about? Mr. Phillips's plan is the simplest imaginable. "Let them go back, and throwing the chaff of Reconstruction out of one window and swindling Amendments out of the other, remove the mobocrat of New Orleans and Baltimore." Then the Radicals will have full swing, and can legislate a negro into the Presidential chair, if they choose. But, to provide for a failure of this plan of impeachment, Mr. Phillips suggests:

"If enough patriots cannot be found to impeach the President, then let the true men of Congress stop the supplies—refuse to trust rebels with the public funds. This will check corruption, and bring the public creditor with his large influence to our side. At any cost take the government from the control of a rebel."

That is the programme, plainly, frankly stated. The Radicals are not quite up to it yet, but they will soon be there.

THE FUTURE.

From the New York Express.

If anybody imagines that Radicalism is going to stop at "Negro Suffrage," or "impeaching the President,"—this Winter, even,—a perusal of Wendell Phillips's (double leaded) pronunciamento, elsewhere, will be apt to work in the reader a change of mind. The weaker (radical) brethren will falter, and hesitate a little at the start, as usual, but Wendell knows, very well—and we all know—that they will come up to his platform and "second the motion," before many moons wax and wane.

Now, what is his platform, and what is his motion? Both are as clear as the day,—for this bold and persistent revolutionist is not in the habit of clothing his thoughts in rhetorical obscurations, as if he were afraid to avow them, or that the party with whom he is acting would not have sufficient "moral courage" by and by, to endorse them. We can see, then, it is ordained, that—

First. Radicalism is never to have a stopping-place in this country. It is to be eternally progressive and eternally aggressive. Its mission is to keep on pulling down things, and to prevent others from building up. Restlessness is the condition of its existence,—and agitation, never-ending agitation, the pabulum which is to supply it with power, strength, influence, and, if need be, terror.

Second. The impeachment and removal of the President. This is to be accomplished at all hazards. The verdict of the people at the recent elections, the Massachusetts damagogue tells us, is susceptible of no other interpretation. We do not argue that point with him; but if the conspirators in the Rump Congress proceed, on that interpretation and that advice, to execute that part of the programme, there is this much to be said; if greenbacks depreciate and gold advance—if fresh panics are created, and new strife provoked, the people who rolled up the great majorities for the Radicals in the recent elections will have nothing to complain of. They did not go it blind. They were told what was coming. They were not left to grope in the dark.

"We must strike terror into the hearts of these people," said Danton to the Cordelier Club, when they were debating the probabilities of a Conservative Reaction against their brutal and bloody despotism. Wendell Phillips is a man after Danton's own heart. "Revolutions," he says, "never go backward." There is to be no Reconstruction, no Reunion, no Peace, nothing but change, excitement, turmoil and terror. With the President out of the way, and some Senator Wade or Chandler executing the functions of the Executive office in his place, the people will be as much at the mercy of the Rump Congress as ever France was in the days of the Central Directory,—and as the Governors of the States are supporters of the Rump, Phillips and his friends have a clear field before them.

That is the prospect ahead, as pictured by "the man who furnishes brains to the Radical party." It is anything but an exhilarating one. It is not what we would have it, or would have had it, if the recent elections had taken a different turn. As it is, we can only contemplate it, at present, with something of the feelings of a passenger in a railway train, in charge of crazy engineers, dashing along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, towards a catastrophe, from which only the hand of a good Providence can preserve us,

---

THE *Right Way*, Boston, Mass., publishes and recommends for general circulation the following

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, earnestly pray your Honorable Body—

I. To propose, for ratification by the several States, an amendment of the Constitution *substantially* as follows:

Article ——. No inequality among citizens on account of birth, race, color, previous inequality, or previous non-residence beyond the preceding year, shall be made or recognized by the laws of the United States, or by the Constitution, laws or municipal regulations of any part thereof. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

II. To remove, by immediate legislation, any such inequality from the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the ten unrestored States; and to take all necessary measures for peace, order, justice, and the security of life, liberty, and property in the same.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE Manhattan (Kansas) *Independent* publishes entire Mr. Phillips's recent address at the Cooper Institute and accompanies it with the following comment:

"We devote a large portion of our paper this week to the great speech of Wendell Phillips, made in the Cooper Institute in New York City, on the 25th ult. We urge our readers to read and re-read until they make themselves masters of the great thoughts contained in it. We urge this because we firmly believe that Mr. Phillips here states the exact truth in regard to the present condition of our government and the nation, and points out the only true solution of the reconstruction question. Horace Greeley admits the wisdom of Mr. Phillips's positions, but criticises with some severity parts of the speech. His criticism of most any other man would carry great weight with it; but those who have read Mr. Phillips's speeches for the last six years, will bear witness that he has declared the principles which were adopted by Horace Greeley and the Republican party, but always several months in advance of them. Mr. Phillips is at the head of that earnest and faithful class of true prophets whose life is so elevated and pure, so true to their highest convictions of duty, that they draw inspiration almost from the fountain head. This is why these startling utterances of to-day so soon become the sentiments of the radical leaders, and ultimately the popular creed."

LITERARY.

The manuscript department of the Imperial Library in Paris has just been enriched with a collection of the Buddhist books of Southern India. It was obtained by M. Paul Grimbot, who applied several years ago for the perilous posts of consul of France at Colombo and Moulmein, and pursued his task unremittingly for six years. The Buddhist priests in general he found exceedingly obliging, and the high priests of the temple of Dadala, near Point de Galle, superintended the transcribing. In this manner *one hundred and twenty-six manuscripts* were collected, comprising very nearly the whole Buddhist literature of Ceylon and the Birman empire. This collection, added to the works already in the possession of the imperial library, and chiefly left by Eugene Burnouf, constitutes a whole which at present has no rival in Europe. There are two different texts of the Buddhist writings. That of the north, written in Sanscrit, is the original from which the priests of Thibet, Mongolia and China have derived their respective translations. The southern text, originally written in Pali, is found disguised under different alphabets in Ceylon and throughout the Siamese and Birman territories. It is by far the more important of the two.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., writes to the London *Builder* to correct the popular error that Byron was the author of the enigma on the letter "H," begining—"'Twas whispered in Heaven." He Says: "The lines were composed at my father's—Mr. Thomas Hope's—seat, the Deepdene, Surrey, by Miss Catherine M. Fanshawe, a well-known literary spinster of the past generation. As I am writing this, the original MS. stands open before me, contained in the 'Deepdene Album' (a very curious collection of literary autographs), headed 'Enigma written at the Deep Dene, 1816,' and signed 'C. M. F.' I may add that I have a distinct recollection of hearing, while a child, my father, who died in 1831, speaking of the misapprehension which assigned that enigma to Byron. I may add that the first line runs in Miss Fanshawe's original—''Twas in Heaven pronounced, and 'twas whisper'd in Hell.'"

The London *Guardian* announces that Mr. Marmaduke Dolman is about to publish in parts a series of the state papers of Queen Elizabeth, selected chiefly with a view to the elucidation of the ecclesiastical history of the Elizabethan era, as connected with the private history of the aristocracy of that period. These papers are a collection of royal letters, records of the secretaries of state, correspondence with foreign powers, documents relating to ecclesiastical affairs, and also letters of private persons, either written by the friends of the government, and containing secret information of the designs of the discontented, or letters of the malcontents themselves, descriptive of their discontent and misfortunes, which, falling into the hands of the government, were used by it against their authors.

J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, are about to publish the *American Journal of Horticulture and Florist's Companion*, an illustrated monthly magazine. The first number will appear in January. Among the contributors are Joseph Breck, Dr. J. P. Kirtland, E. S. Rand. Jr., William R. Prince, Francis Parkman, C. J. Sprague, Charles L. Flint, George B. Loring, Fearing Burr and Solon Robinson. It is proposed to give, in addition to original papers, selections from the writings of eminent horticulturists in England, France and Germany. Each number will contain sixty-four pages abundantly illustrated.

The new Boston Magazine, edited by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mr. Gilmore, is to be called *Northern Lights*. The illustrations will be engraved by John Andrew. Among the contributors announced are Frederick W. Shelton, Fitzhugh Ludlow, E. C. Stedman, Wm. R. Alger, E. S. Rand, Jr., "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Orpheus C. Kerr," Richard B. Kimball, Eugene Benson, Rose Terry and Jane G. Austen. The first number will appear in January.

The *Fortnightly Review* (London) is no longer a fortnightly magazine. Mr. Lewes announces that it will hereafter appear on the first day of each month. The name remains unchanged.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Franklin, Mass., Nov. 8th, SUSAN E. FOSTER, youngest daughter of Elisha Foster, aged 22 years.

Advertisements

THE STANDARD IN BOSTON.—JOHN J. DYER & CO., No. 35 School street, as our agents in Boston, will hereafter receive and forward subscriptions for THE STANDARD, and supply single copies to such as desire.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Nassau street, New York, will supply THE STANDARD to news dealers and others in or out of the city.

THE office of THE STANDARD is at No. 39 Nassau street, Room 43. Office hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Editors office hours—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING-MACHINES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

FLORENCE
REVERSIBLE
FEED
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES.
BEST
FAMIMY MACHINE
IN THE
WORLD.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
505 BROADWAY.

THE TRIAD,
A NEW COLLECTION OF MUSIC.
BY A. J. ABBEY.
This new work, in addition to a fine collection of new tunes and anthems, that have been pronounced by critics among the very best, contains an abridged method of learning to read music, by which a great deal of time is saved,
HORATIO G. ABBEY,
593 Broadway, New York.
Specimen Copies sent by mail for $1 00.
Price, $1 50; per dozen, $13 50. 29 32

A SUPERIOR NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November contains sketches of the King AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, with likenesses; CHIEF MEN AMONG THE MORMANS, with many excellent portraits and other illustrations; besides LYCEUM LECTURERS; Dr. J. FOSSATI, the celebrated French Phrenologist; Public Opinion; Women who Talk; Family Dog; and a host of other reading, suggestive and profitable to all. Price 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. 26 29.

"GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL."—NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, 1,000 Illustrations, $5. EDUCATION COMPLETE, embracing Physiology, Memory and Self-Culture, $4. WEAVER'S WORKS—Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, Ways of Life, $3. HORACE MANN'S LECTURES, with Portrait, $3. NEW HAND-BOOK—How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to do Business, $2 25. FAMILY GYMNASIUM, Illustrated, $1 75. PHYSICAL PERFECTION, $1 75. LIBRARY OF MESMERISM AND PSYCHOLOGY, $4. EMPHATIC DIAGLOTT, or the New Testament in Greek and English, $4. SCIENCE OF HUMAN LIFE, by Dr. Graham, $3 50. All works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Hydropathy, Phonography, and the Natural Sciences. Agents Wanted. Circulars free. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.
New Annual of Phrenology for 1867, by return post, 20 cents.
"SPECIAL LIST" of Private Medical Works, on receipt of stamp. 29 30

WHO WANTS A NEW RIFLE?—Every way superior to the Needle Gun. Who wants a splendid Piano, Melodeon, Sewing-Machine, Knitting-Machine, Washing-Machine, Clothes-Wringer, or a choice Library of Books, including New Physiognomy? All these are given as PREMIUMS for Clubs of Subscribers to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1867. Send Stamp for Circular, to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. 29 30

BENDALL & SCOTT
209 & 211 Hudson St.
Cor. of Canal,
NEW YORK.
FURNITURE
OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,
BEDDING,
PIANO FORTES,
PAYMENT RECEIVED BY
Installments if Preferred.

COHEN, COOK & CO.,
LATE J. M'COLLICK & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES,
Hermetically Sealed Fruits, Meats, Fish,
VEGETABLES, PIE FRUITS, &c.,
No. 229 Washington St., N. Y.
WILLIAM H. COHEN, FRANKLIN P. COOK, SEAMAN LICHSTEIN

S. D. AND H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS.
The Best Reed Organ before the public. A few minutes examination will convince any one of this. Call and examine at the Wholesale Agency, 581 Broadway, New York.
Send for Price Circulars.
Address all orders SIBERIA OTT.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
PIANO-FORTES.
The Cheapest FIRST-CLASS Instruments in the market.
DEALERS SUPPLIED ON LOW TERMS.
Also the
WM. McCAMMON PIANOS.
Pianos to rent and for sale on instalments.
Purchasers will find it much to their interest to address the subscriber for circulars and prices.
SIBERIA OTT,
Wholesale Agent,
581 Broadway, New York City.

GEO L. STEARNS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT IMPOVED LEAD PIPE,
PURE BLOCK TIN PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
ALSO DEALERS IN
PIG AND BAR LEAD,
COPPER AND IRON PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS, etc.
129 MILK STREET,
BOSTON.
GEO. L. STEARNS,
WM. J. BRIDE.

YOUNGS, L. WARNER AND WRIGHT,
MEN'S, YOUTHS AND BOYS
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 8 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
Garments Made to Order at Short Notice.
CHAS. E. YOUNGS. LEONA WARNER. CHAS H. WRIGHT.

PARK RESTAURANT,
(OLD NUMBER) 366 FULTON STREET,
PARK THEATRE BUILDING,
FOR FAMILIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Chops, Steaks, Cutlets, etc., etc. Philadelphia and Neapolitan Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe Jellies, Fruits, etc., etc.
NO LIQUORS.
By CHARLES HUNT
Late Taylor's, New York.
OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
FOR EVERY VARIETY OF AMPUTATION.
The most approved apparatus for exsections of the arm and leg, ununited fractures and shortened limbs, to restore them.
U. S. Army and Navy furnished by Commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army.
Pamphlets and references sent to applicants by
E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,
Clinton Hall, up stairs, Astor Place, New York.

TURKISH BATHS.
NO. 63 COLUMBIA ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Encouraged by the favor with which the TURKISH BATH has been received, the undersigned is now prepared to make it still more efficient and attractive, by the introduction of various improvements suggested by an examination of similar baths in London, Constantinople, and elsewhere, during a visit lately made to Europe for that purpose.
Pleasant rooms, with board, can be furnished to a limited number of persons, who may desire to ava themselves of the Bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.
CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M.D.
HOURS.
FOR LADIES..........from 9 to 12 a.m.
FOR GENTLEMEN..........from 2 to 8 p.m.

FAMILY
KNITTING-MACHINES
For Hosiery and fancy articles. Manufactured by the Dalton Knitting Machine Company.
OFFICE, 569 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
D. P. RHOADES, President,
WILLIAM JAMES BOGGS, Secretary.
For agencies and circulars apply as above.

MONEY RETURNED
In full, if after a few days' use of "GODFREY'S CATARRH REMEDY" its effects are unsatisfactory. $5 a box—few require more. It is the prescription of one of the most eminent professors and surgeons in the United States, and is known to be a scientific, safe, and successful remedy. Occasionally a case may have passed into the incurable stage—for man was born to die—but that none may be imposed on, we make the above offer, agreeable to the printed statement on each box. Sold by P. C. GODFREY, No. 3 Union Square, N. Y., and by all Druggists. 26 29.

THE PSALM KING
THE ONLY NEW SACRED MUSIC BOOK, THIS FALL
F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO., 459 BROOME STREET.
Just published, a collection of sacred music, consisting of Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Set Pieces, for all occasions of public and private worship, including sprightly, animated Glees and Choruses for convention and singing-school practice, by the popular author of the Sacred Lute.
Price $1.50 post free, $13.50 per doz.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
The office of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society has been removed from No. 5 South Fifth street, to the old stand, No. 107 North Fifth street, where it was formerly located for upwards of twenty years. Specimen numbers of the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD furnished and new subscriptions received as above.
BENJAMIN C. BACON, Corresponding Secretary.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS. Wholesale and Retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave Pianos for $175 and upwards.
Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New York.
1y HORACE WATERS.

Swietenia.
LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWIETENIA is the best preparation for preserving the teeth and gums known. It has received the most lavish enconiums of all that have used it, and is the only dentrifice before the public that is indorsed by the most scientific men in the profession. The great advantage Swietenia possesses over other preparations for the teeth is that it is warranted not to injure, but on the contrary to preserve, the enamel, and prevent the teeth from decaying. It keeps the teeth in a healthy state, and gives to them brilliancy and lustre; to the gums firmness; to the mouth a delightful taste, and to the breath a fragrance that nothing else will. For those who suffer from a disagreeable taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, nothing will so soon remove it, and leave a fresh and pleasant taste. Swietenia is prepared by DR. M. LEVETT, a Dentist of over thirty years' practice in New York.
From Simeon Draper, Esq.
"I have been using LEVETT'S SWIETENIA for the last month, and deem it a capital dentrifice for daily use."
SIMEON DRAPER.
From Mr. De Cordova, the Lecturer.
"Having used SWIETENIA regularly during the last two months, I have every reason to be satisfied with it, it being a delightful and most efficacious dentrifice." DE CORDOVA.

CARD.
ARTIFICIAL FEET AND LEGS,
For Amputations of the ankle-joint, or knee-joint; leg or thigh the latest and most perfect devices. ARTIFICIAL HANDS AND ARMS, the most useful and beautiful invention of the kind ARTIFICIAL FEET AND CASE, for shortened limbs by Hip Disease and other causes. SURGICAL SPLINT, OR CASE, for ununited fractures and excisions of the leg or thigh. APPARTUS FOR EXTREME EXCISION of the shoulder, and elbow-joints, arm and fore-arm, to restore them to usefulness. LATE VOLUNTEERS, AND REGULARS, U. S. ARMY AND NAVY are furnished (also with transportation) without charge, by commission of the SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY. Every demand of improved, humane, and conservative surgery, and interest of the subject, is fulfilled, with LEGITIMATE APPARATUS, anatomically and physiologically constructed, and adapted to the condition of mutilated and disabled limbs, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D. CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. *Send for Pamphlets and References.*

PARLOR ORGANS.
CARHART & NEEDHAM,
97, 99, and 101 East Twenty-third Street, N. Y.
(ESTABLISHED 1846)
Are the oldest manufacturers of Improved Reed Instruments in the United States, and are the inventors and patentees of the essential improvements made in this class of instruments up to the present date.
During this long period they have manufactured a vast number of instruments of all styles, and wherever they have been exhibited in competition with the instruments of other makers they have invariably taken the highest premiun.
AT THE LAST
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
these instruments were considered by the judges above competition, and, giving the ordinary prize to another firm, they created a NEW CLASS PREMIUM and presented to CARHART AND NEEEHAM
A "SPECIAL" GOLD MEDAL,
a new and hitherto unawarded testimonial of excellence.
Send for Illustrated Circular.

"A GOOD THING." "RICH AND RACY." "TIP-TOP." "LOOK AT IT," A Handsome Pictorial. A capital Family Magazine. TRY THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL half a year—July to January—for $1; or a Year for $2. It is a good medium for *select* advertisements. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!
SALESROOMS, NO. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y., AND NO. 250 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
This Machine is constructed entirely on new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.
It has a straight-needle perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.
Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is emphatically
A NOISELESS MACHINE!
Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States where Agents are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
H. W. ALDEN, President.
GEO. W. STAKE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OSBORN'S
JAVA COFFEE,
The most delicious, healthful and economical beverage known.
It is prepared with the greatest care from the best JAVA COFFEE, and has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, while it sells at less than half the price.
OSBORN'S JAVA COFFEE,
Has been steadily used for years, by thousands of persons in all parts of the country, and is universally acknowledged to be at once nutricious, delicious, healthful and economical. The same quantity will make a stronger and richer cup of coffee than any other known.
OSBORN'S JAVA COFFEE
Is particularly recommended as a healthful beverage, and is most beneficially used by those who suffer with Headache, Nervousness, and other injurious effects from the use of other coffee.
It is prepared with the greatest care, and contains no ingredient which is not more harmless and beneficial to the human organism than pure coffee, to which fact the most skilful Physicians and Chemists testify.
OSBORN'S JAVA COFFEE
Has been extensively used at numerous Sanitary Fairs throughout the Union, and received certificates of the highest recommendation.
It has also been thoroughly tested, and received the diploma of the American Institute and other prominent institutions.
Put up in 1 lb. packages bearing the fac-simile signature of Lewis A. Osborn, and in boxes of 30 and 50 lbs., and sold by Grocers generally.
Wholesale Depot, and Trade supplied by
THOMAS REID & CO.,
Globe Mills, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Tea, Coffee and Spices,
Nos. 103 and 105 Warren, and 269 Washington streets, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All Colored Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, are requested to call at this office without delay,
U. S. ARMY AGENCY,
(Up Stairs), 243 Broadway, N. Y.
REMOVED, JUNE 1, FROM 64 BLEECKER STREET.
P. S.—Those residing out of New York and in the adjoining States, by sending their address and stating Regiment and Company to which belonged, will receive information by mail valuable to them.

GRAPE VINES AND WOOD.
THE AMENIA VINEYARD AND NURSERY
Offers for Fall and Spring sales, at wholesale and retail, a superior stock of Vines, grown in pots with great care. They are principally of the best new varieties—Iona, Israella, Adirondac and Rodgers' Hybrids; also Delaware, Concord, Hartford, Prolific, etc., etc. The entire stock would be sold at a liberal discount. For Price List or further information, address MISS J. L. WARING, Amenia, N. Y., (Harlem Railroad) 26 29.

THE NEW POEMS.
Published this day, the THIRD EDITION of
"STUDIES."
BY J. A. DORGAN.
Cloth, Tinted Paper. Price, $2 00.
CHAS. H. MAROT, Publisher,
605 Arch street, Philadelphia.

"His experience, which is his own, has set deeply its seal upon his pages; and he speaks and sings with that high abandon by which we know the bard of free spirit."—*Criticism in Tribune, Oct. 4.* 29 30

ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, PRINTER,
NO. 33 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK,
has now a commodious and well-furnished establishment, and every facility for executing all kinds of Book, Job and Newspaper work in a prompt and efficient manner. All work done at the establishment is under his personal superintendence, and his extensive experience in the several branches enables him to address the public with confidence. Newspaper and Magazine printing done promptly, in the best style; also, Law Cases, Pamphlets Circulars, Bill-Heads, Posters, Cards, etc., done to order, and with neatness and accuracy.

Miscellaneous Department.

MY GARDEN.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

If I could put my woods in song,
And tell what's there enjoyed,
All men would to my gardens throng,
And leave the cities void.

In my plot no tulips blow,
Snow-loving pines and oaks instead,
And rank the savage maples grow
From Spring's faint flush to Autumn's red.

My garden is a forest-ledge,
Which older forests bound;
The banks slope down to the blue lake-edge,
Then plunge in depths profound.

Here once the Deluge ploughed,
Laid the terraces, one by one;
Ebbing later whence it flowed,
They bleach and dry in the sun.

The sowers made haste to depart,
The wind and the birds which sowed it;
Not for fame, nor by rules of art,
Planted these and tempests flowed it.

Waters that wash my garden-side
Play not in Nature's lawful web,
They heed not moon or solar tide—
Five years elapsed from flood to ebb.

Hither hasted, in old time, Jove,
And every god—none did refuse;
And be sure at last came Love,
And after Love, the Muse.

Keen ears can catch a syllable,
As if one spake to another,
In the hemlocks, tall, untamable,
And what the whispering grasses smother.

Æolian harps in the pine
Ring with the song of the Fates;
Infant Bacchus in the vine—
Far distant yet his chorus waits.

Canst thou copy in verse one chime
Of the wood-bell's peal and cry?
Write in a book the morning's prime,
Or match with words that tender sky?

Wonderful verse of the gods,
Of one import, of varied tone!
They chant the bliss of their abodes
To man imprisoned in his own.

Ever the words of the gods resound,
But the porches of man's ear
Seldom in this low life's round
Are unsealed that he may hear.

Wandering voices in the air,
And murmurs in the wold,
Speak what I cannot declare,
Yet cannot all withhold.

When the shadow fell on the lake,
The whirlwind in ripples wrote
Air-bells of fortune that shine and break,
And omens above thought.

But the meanings cleave to the lake,
Cannot be carried in book or urn;
Go thy ways now, come later back—
On waves and hedges still they burn.

These the fates of men forecast,
Of better men than live to-day;
If who can read them comes at last,
He will spell in the sculpture: "Stay."

--*Atlantic Monthly.*

CHARLES LAMB AT HOME.

The following charming little sketch of Elia at home is from Barry Cornwall's memoir of Charles Lamb, which is to be published in this country by Messrs. Roberts Brothers:

When my thoughts turn backward, as they sometimes do, these days, I see my dear old friend again—"in my mind's eye, Horatio;" with his outstretched hand and his grave sweet smile of welcome. It was always in a room of moderate size, comfortably but plainly furnished, that he lived. An old mahogany table was opened out in the middle of the room, round which, and near the walls, were old high-backed chairs (such as our grandfathers used), and a long, plain book-case completely filled with old books. These were his ragged veterans. In one of his letters he says, "My rooms are luxurious, one for prints, one for books; a Summer and Winter parlor." They, however, were not otherwise decorated. I do not remember to have seen a flower or an image in them. He had not been educated into expensive tastes. His extravagances were confined to books. These were all chosen by himself, all old, and all in "admirable disorder;" yet he could lay his hand on any volume in a moment. "You never saw," he writes, "a book case in more true harmony with the contents than what I have nailed up in my room. Though new it has more aptitude for growing old than you shall often see; as one sometimes gets a friend in the middle of life who becomes an old friend in a short time.

Here Charles Lamb sat when at home, always near the table. At the opposite side was his sister, engaged in some domestic work, knitting or sewing, or poring over a modern novel. "Bridget in some things is behind her years." In fact, although she was ten years older than her brother, she had more sympathy with modern books and with youthful fancies than he had. She wore a neat cap, of the fashion of her youth; an old-fashioned dress. Her face was pale and somewhat square; but very placid; with gray, intelligent eyes. She was very mild in her manner to strangers; and to her brother gentle and tender, always. She had often an upward look of peculiar meaning, when directed towards him; as though to give him assurance that all was well with her. His affection for her was somewhat less on the surface; but always present. There was great gratitude intermingled with it. "In the days of weakling infancy," he writes, "I was her tender charge, as I have been her care in foolish manhood since." Then he adds, pathetically: "I wish I could throw into a heap the remainder of our joint existences, that we might share them in equal division."

Lamb himself was always dressed in black, "I take it," he says, "to be the proper costume of an author." When this was once objected to at a wedding, he pleaded the raven's apology in the fable, that he "had no other." His clothes were entirely black; and he wore long black gaiters, up to the knees. His head was bent forward, like one who had been reading; and, if not standing or walking, he generally had in his hand an old book, a pinch of snuff, or, later in the evening, a pipe. He stammered a little, pleasantly, just enough to prevent his making speeches; just enough to make you listen eagerly for his words, always full of meaning or charged with a jest; or referring (but this was rare) to some line or passage from one of the old Elizabethan writers, which was always ushered in with a smile of tender reverence. When he read aloud it was with a slight tone, which I used to think he had caught from Coleridge; Coleridge's recitation, however, rising to a chant.

* * * * * * *

There was an utter want of parade in everything he said and did, in everything about him and his home. The only ornaments on his walls were a few engravings in black frames: One after Leonardo da Vinci; one after Titian; and four, I think by Hogarth, about whom he has written so well.

A Queer Joke.—K——, the Quaker President of a Pennsylvania railroad, during the confusion and panic last fall, called upon the W—— Bank, with which the road kept a large regular account, and asked for an extension of its paper falling due in a few days. The bank President declined rather abruptly. "Mr. K——, your paper must be paid at maturity; we cannot renew it." "Very well," our Quaker friend replied, and left the bank. But he did not let the matter drop here. On leaving the bank he went to the depot and telegraphed to all the agents and conductors on the road to reject the bills on the W—— Bank. In a few hours the trains began to arrive, full of the panic, bringing the news of the W—— Bank all along the line. Stockholders and depositors flocked to the bank quaking with panic, inquiring thus: "What's the matter?" "Is the bank broke?" etc., etc. A little inquiry on the part of the officers showed that the trouble originated in the rejection of the bills by the railroad agents. The President seizes his hat and rushed down to the Quaker's office, and came bursting in with this inquiry: "Mr. K——, have you directed the refusal of our currency by your agents?" "Yes," was the quiet reply. "Why is this? It will ruin us." "Well, friend L——, I supposed the bank was going to fail, as it could not renew a little paper for us this morning." It is needless to say that Mr. L—— renewed all the Quaker's paper and enlarged his line of discount, while the magic wires carried all around the road to every agent, the sedative message: "The W—— Bank is all right. Thee may take all its currency."

A BURNING SHIP AT SEA.

The "Theodore D. Wagner," a new ocean propeller, sailed from this port on the 18th inst., bound for Charleston, S. C., having on board twenty passengers and a crew of twenty-one. On the 20th she was destroyed by fire. Among the passengers was a gifted correspondent of the *Commonwealth*, Miss Lucy Chase, proceeding South to renew her labors as a teacher of freedmen. A private letter, sent to her relatives in Worcester, Mass., gives this account of her miraculous escape:

On Board Brigantine "Velocity," }
Bound from Jamaica to New York. }

My Dear ——: We still live to thank God for his goodness, and for his excellent kindness, though the "Theo. D. Wagner" has gone in ashes to the bottom of the sea, and has taken with it our accumulated treasures of a lifetime.

On Saturday, at 5, p. m., a dense smoke was seen to issue from around the smoke-pipe, and the alarm of "fire" created universal panic. Most of the ladies, in spite of the remonstrances of officers, worked at one of the pumps, and assisted in passing buckets of water. The fire gained rapid headway, and we were unable to get to the state-rooms for life-preservers. We were absolutely calm, though we had no hope of preservation. Two sails, eight or ten miles ahead, seemed wings of promise, but the man at the wheel said, "They can see the fire, but this dead calm will keep them from us; we must try and hold together till we can get to them."

Soon after six they were within hailing distance, and we heard from both brig and schooner a hearty "Aye, aye, sir," in response to the captain's cry, "We are all afire; will you lay by and lend us a helping hand, and be ready to take on our passengers if we must leave the ship?"

At half-past six we were ordered to take to the small boats, unburdened with the smallest of parcels. We felt rich then in the sweet promise of life; but I can but wish that the nut-shell which can hold all my present material possessions was lost, and my three colossal trunks, which I shall see no more, were in its place.

I walked the deck of the brigantine all the night long, not closing my eyes until nine o'clock on Sunday morning—unwilling to take them from the majestic spectacle of our burning ship. I wanted Bradford to share the watch with me. Two days before, I looked with awe on his grand truth-telling picture of the "Sealers Crushed by Ice." "This will be a picture in my memory forever," I said to him when I turned from it to go to our steamboat. Now my life has given me a picture—all my own—solemn and grand enough to keep that company.

This is the close of our second day on the brigantine, and we hope to reach New York at ten to-night. We are weak and worn—exhausted first by incessant sea-sickness during our two days on the "Wagner," and feel now great pain and prostration from our heavy work.

As I stood with the two captains watching the fire, when the morning was breaking, and listening to their mutual talk of life on the sea, I was struck with their expressions of awe and horror. A timid woman's lips would have trembled no more than his, our captain's, did when he said, with his eyes on the flames, "O, a dreadful thing is a fire at sea!"

At six, a.m., we spied a steamer southward bound. Our flag of distress was hoisted, and our hearts leaped with confident anticipations of being helped on our way, but the steamer passed us by, drawing near the burning wreck, but passing on without looking for floating life-boats. We felt less regret when we saw them steam on than we should have done if we had been dependent upon their mercy.

In peace and satisfaction we send you this greeting. Yours truly, Lucy Chase.

At Sea, Oct. 22, 1866.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Beautiful lily, dwelling by still rivers,
Or solitary mere,
Or where the sluggish meadow-brook delivers
Its waters to the weir!

Thou laughest at the mill, the whirr and worry
Of spindle and of loom,
And the great wheel that toils amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.

Born to the purple, born to joy and pleasance,
Thou dost not toil nor spin,
But makest glad and radiant with thy presence
The meadow and the lin.

The wind blows, and uplifts thy drooping banner,
And round thee throng and run
The rushes, the green yeomen of thy manor,
The outlaws of the sun.

The burnished dragon-fly is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent
With steel-blue mail and shield.

Thou art the Iris, fair among the fairest,
Who, armed with golden rod
And winged with the celestial azure, bearest
The message of some God.

Thou art the Muse, who far from crowded cities
Hauntest the sylvan streams,
Playing on pipes of reed the artless ditties
That come to us as dreams.

O flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF BRUTES.

From "The Harmonies of Nature," an interesting volume just published by the Appletons, we extract the following paragraphs on the intelligence of animals:

As the mammalia are man's nearest relations, in a physical point of view, they are also endowed with an intelligence superior to that of the other animals, and not seldom prompting them to actions which seem rather to belong to the sphere of reason than to that of brute instinct. The chimpanzee, for instance, will lock and unlock a door or drawer, will thread any needle, and cannot be taken in by the same thing twice.

A dog in a monastery, perceiving that the monks received their meals by rapping at a buttery door, contrived to do so likewise, and, when the allowance was pushed through, and the door shut, ran off with it. This was repeated till the theft was detected.

Another dog, belonging to Mr. Taylor, a clergyman who lived at Colton, near Wolsely Bridge, was accused of killing many sheep. Complaints were made to his master, who asserted that the thing was impossible, because he was muzzled every night. The neighbors persisting in the charge, the dog one night was watched, and he was seen to draw his neck out of the muzzle, then to go into a field and eat as much of a sheep as satisfied his appetite. He next went into the river to wash his mouth, and returned afterward to his kennel, put his head into the muzzle again, and lay very quietly down to sleep.

Mr. Morand, a surgeon in Paris, had taken into his house the dog of a friend which had broken its leg, and good-naturedly cured it. Sometime after, this dog scratched at the door of Mr. Morland's study, and, on being admitted, introduced another dog, to whom some accident had happened, and who could hardly crawl along after his guide. The first dog plainly showed by his caresses what he wanted, and the surgeon, admiring his sagacity, took charge of his protege and cured him likewise.

As the elephant surpasses all that breathes on dry land in bulk and muscular power, his mental faculties also assign to him one of the first places in the animal creation. When tamed he becomes the most gentle and obedient of all domestic quadrupeds, and in most cases is exceedingly fond of his keeper, and soon learns to distinguish the various tones of the human voice, as expressive of anger, approbation, or command. His strength is rendered doubly serviceable to man by the intelligence he evinces in its use. He will load a boat with amazing dexterity, carefully keeping all the articles dry, and disposing them where they ought to be placed. In propelling wheel-carriages heavily laden up a declivity, he pushes them forward with his forehead and supports them with his knees.

In Ceylon, where the elephants are frequently employed in dragging and piling felled timber, they manifest an intelligence and dexterity which is surprising to a stranger, because the sameness of the operation enables them to go on for hours, disposing of log after log, almost without a hint or direction from their overseers. Sir E. Tennent mentions two elephants thus employed in the yards attached to the Commissariat Stores at Columbo, who accomplished their work with equal precision and with greater rapidity than if it had been accomplished by dock laborers. When the pile attained a certain height, and they were no longer able, by their conjoint efforts, to raise one of the heavy logs of ebony to the summit, they had been taught to lean two pieces against the heap, up the inclined plane of which they gently rolled the remaining logs and placed them trimly on the top.

ITALY FREE.

BY DAVID PLUMB.

Italia! Italia! Italia is free!
From the base of the Alps to the shores of the sea;
The dream of her poets, the hope of her sages,
That were written and sung in the fire of their pages,
As it kindled and flashed on the night of the ages,
Are fulfilled, as her prophets declared they should be.

The arrogant Teuton no longer remains
To fatten and thrive on the wealth of her plains;
Henceforth no barbarian hordes shall invade her,
No bold Barbarossa * attempt to degrade her;
Forever is broken the Power † that betrayed her;
To the insolent, cruel, tyrannic Crusader,
Who slaughtered her people and bound her with chains.

The sword of the Guelph and the fierce Ghibelline
All red with her blood ne'er again shall be seen;
No more shall she welter in civil commotion,
Nor rock, with her feuds, like the storm-beaten ocean;
But the scroll of her glory shall name, with devotion,
Her King and her statesmen, her heroes between;

Whose wisdom and valor the Hapsburg expelled
From the soil that the hand of his tyranny held;
Gave back to Venetia her freedom and glory,
Which once were the burden of song and of story,
Ere the Austrian's sword, all-devouring and gory,
Drenched in blood her fair fields and her liberties knelled.

Italia shall honor Emmanuel, her king;
To the brave Garibaldi her tribute shall bring;
Cialdini, her chief, she shall crown with her blessing,
Ricasoli reward with her love and caressing,
While her bards, the fresh fires of young freedom possessing,
The praise of her live and dead heroes shall sing.

Her statesmen, her army and brave volunteers
Have redeemed their fair land from oppression and tears;
Dispelled is the night of its dire desolation,
Removed is the scourge of grim war's devastation,
Restored to its ancient renown is the nation,
To live and move on with the march of the years.

Her patriots and heroes of ages agone—
Macchiavelli and Dante, and all—shall look down
From their places celestial, with rapture beholding
Their country's new life in its grandeur unfolding,
As it takes on the forms of sweet Liberty's molding,
And they see the last star placed in Italy's crown.

Her skies shall glow brightly, her birds sing with glee,
Her fields bloom in beauty, unblasted to be;
Her people no longer, with sadness and sighing,
Shall mourn for their land, but with freedom undying,
In the joy of their triumph, shall ever be crying,
Italia, Italia, Italia is free!
From the base of the Alps to the shores of the sea!

* Frederick I., Emperor of Germany, surnamed Barbarossa, invaded Italy in the twelfth century, desolating her soil and subjugating her people.

† The Papal power crowned Barbarossa without the consent of *the Senate and Roman people*, causing mutiny and much bloodshed. —*Eve. Post.*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF BISMARK.

The Berlin correspondence of the New York *World* gives the following description of Bismark, the great Premier:

Nearly every German Prince has at least a hundred thousand dollars invested in American securities, and the King of Hanover (who has been notified that he cannot return to his throne) has half a million in our loans. Terrible times are these for Divine Rights, when kings bank with irresponsible democracies! The rumors of claims from France for Rhenish territory are now quieted here. The Prussian people are now so transported that they match their Bismark's astuteness with Louis Napoleon's. In Berlin, the man who could get no friendly hand two months ago to disarm his assassin is the miracle to-day. And this brings me to the central personage of Europe, who has risen by success from detestation to fame. His picture is by this time in all your shop windows; but they do not convey the height of the man with his proportions, nor make him speak as I have heard him to-day. Barbaric in statrue as in method—measuring evenly six feet two inches in height, and weighing not less than two hundred and fifty pounds—Count Bismark is entirely a Prussian in physiognomy, and his port and strength are feudal in their imperiousness. Seated in an office chamber of the great Schloss, or King's palace, with clerks in the ante-rooms, couriers in spurs at the hall, ready to carry his orders, a table before him filled with blanks, reports and newspapers, and the lights from the screened windows falling faintly on his seated figure, you behold, in common business dress, a man who might pass for fifty years of "age," half bald, smooth of face, save a short and heavy moustache of grayish brown, that quite overlooks the hard-shut, ponderous mouth, and a nose of insignificant length, but broad and proud nostriled. His flesh is in excess, so that around the eyes it is puffy and creased, and his short, stony and undimpled chin drops a huge double-fold upon his breast. His eyebrows are jagged; if they were heavier over those blood-shotten eyes, he would be terrible. At the back of his deep cheeks a pair of stiff bulldog's ears stand out to stop all the winds and their rumors, and his hands and feet, that are determined even in rest, are large enough to win a woman's censure. So dark that he looks freckled away from the light; so listful and yet so massive that he looks like a panther in granite, this man would better benefit a baron's trencher, where his vassals eat and tremble, than sit here on waxed floors of a modern palace, doing desk duty.

I expected that he would remind me of Stanton, but he much resembled Butler. Stand Gen. Butler on a chair, to help his stature, prop his eyes open and give him power, and you have the nearest resemblance to Count Bismark that I can think of among American leaders. Near by him, on a rosewood table, lay a Prussian officer's helmet, and if he had put it on, I think that Front de Bœuf would have been before me in armor.

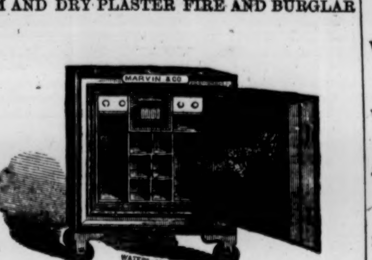
An Artist's Love-Letter.—A young widow, who keeps an eating-house in the Rue du Cherche Midi, Paris, much frequented by sculptors and engravers, received the other day the following letter from a sculptor, one of her customers:

"Divine Pebble: Were you not harder than porphyry or agate, the chisel of my love, guided by the mallet of my fidelity, would have made some impression upon you. I who have given every form to the roughest materials, had hoped that, with the compass of reason, the saw of constancy, the fine file of friendship, and the polish of my words, I should have made you one of the prettiest statues in the world. But alas! you are but an insensible stone; and yet you fire my soul, yourself remaining cold as marble. Have pity on me. I no longer know what I say or do. When I have a dragon to sculpture it is Cupid that rises under my chisel. Dear column of my hopes, pedestal of my happiness, cornice of my joy, if you make me happier I will raise to you statues and pyramids. To-morrow I will call for your answer. Auguste."

Every man is supposed to be present at his own funeral, but he is not expected to return from it and swindle an insurance company. A Frenchman, Vital Douat, having insured his life for 100,000 francs, and becoming a fraudulent bankrupt to the amount of £24,000, suddenly disappears from Paris, and afterwards turns up in Manchester street, London, as M. Roberti. Here he procured a certificate of his own death, and then had a grave dug at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Low Leyton. The Rev. Mr. McQuoid duly officiated over the "remains," and an inquiry being afterwards set on foot, the grave was opened and the fraud discovered. Meanwhile, the defunct had escaped to this country, but was caught on his return to Antwerp by the Belgian authorities, by whom he will be handed to the French government.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR



SAFES

Are entirely free from dampness, never corrode the iron, or lose their fire-proof qualities by age.

MARVIN & CO.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

STATIONERY, BLANK-BOOKS, Etc.

JOHN W. CLOTHIER,
(Late Clothier & Pedrick),

Has removed to 107 North Fifth street (formerly the Anti-Slavery Rooms), and will keep on hand a full assortment of Fancy and Staple Stationery, Blank-Books, etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, COMPOSITION BOOKS, DRAWING BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, COPY BOOKS, LETTER PAPER, CAP PAPER, NOTE PAPER, BILL PAPER, ENVELOPES, etc., etc.
PORTFOLIOS, LEAD PENCILS, STEEL PENS, GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS, WRITING INKS, INK STANDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, WATER COLORS, etc, etc.

Blank Books of every description made to order, of best material Printed Books will be furnished at the Publishers' prices

WILDER'S PATENT

SALAMANDER SAFES,

EXPRESS AND SPECIE BOXES,

WILDER SALAMANDER SAFE COMPANY,

DEPOT, 8 COURTLAND ST.,

NEW YORK.

BROWN'S PATENT BABY-TENDER,
OR
MAGIC SPRING CRADLE;

Designed to Relieve Mothers, Exercise and Amuse Children, and Obviate the Evils of the Rocking Motion.

The BABY TENDER, by a few simple changes, quickly as by magic, becomes,—

1. A BED OR SPRING CRADLE. The head-rest and foot-rest can be lowered, or elevated, or removed. It is provided with a foot pedal which enables one to keep the bed in motion while sewing or reading. The Bed may be revolved upon the standard, to turn the child's eyes from a strong light, and its head in any desired direction. The whole rests on castors, and is easily moved around the room. A curved wire can be inserted to support a mosquito or fly net above the child's face.
2. A RECLINING COUCH, for children too young to sit alone.
3. A BABY HORSE, (or when elevated) a HIGH CHAIR, for the table.
4. A BABY WALKER, attractive and useful.
5. An OTTOMAN, for the parlor or dining room.
6. A HOBBY HORSE, for children under five years.
7. A NURSERY CHAIR.
8. A SPRING CHAIR.
9. A BABY JUMPER, for security, exercise, and amusement

The motion of the Baby Tender, which is VERTICAL AND NOISELESS, is derived from a Spiral Spring in the Ottoman, and, unlike that of the common Rocking or Swinging Cradle, is in the highest degree healthy, delightful, and soothing.

From the New York Daily Tribune, Wed'sday, Oct. 26, 1864.

Brown's Baby Tender.—Next to sewing, the most exhausting work of women is the care of babies. It is not strange, therefore, that the baby tender should follow the sewing machine in the list of inventions adapted to general household use. Brown's Baby Tender, the only attempt that has been made to supply this almost universal want, we have had on trial, and can commend as superior to most human baby tenders. For a little baby it is a cradle, with all desirable appurtenances, having a vertical spring motion as gentle as that of a mother's knee. This motion is produced by a treadle, and does not interfere with sewing or reading. The cradle is turned in any direction by a touch, and the whole being on castors, is moved with slight effort. The cradle can be changed at will into a little couch, adjustable at any angle, and when the baby is old enough to sit up, it may be made a chair, with a place for playthings in front, while the child can dance up and down, aided by the vertical spring. When the child is old enough to stand, a support, revolving about the centre, sustains it in its efforts to step, and when it has learned to walk, a hobby horse attached instead of a cradle, affords healthful exercise and amusing pastime. The Baby Tender is also capable of being transmuted into a nursery chair or a high chair for the table, and when not in use for babies becomes a handsome ottoman. Its cost is moderate—from $25 to $100, according to style and finish; its construction is entirely safe; when packed it occupies seven cubic feet, and it weighs from 50 to 100 pounds. Few families, of even moderate means, can afford to be without a Baby Tender, and in the course of a few years we expect to see it in general use.

☞ Agents wanted in all places where not already established.

In places where there are no Agents, we will send the article, securely packed, to order, from this City. Address,

THE BABY TENDER MANUFACTURING CO.,
939 Broadway, New York.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,
OF EVERY STYLE,
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
BY JOHN T. ELLIS, NO. 939, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Parties hiring Machines, and afterwards wishing to purchase them, will be allowed a part of the rent money towards the payment. Machines Repaired, at short notice.

Sewing Machine Supplies constantly on hand. Call or Send Your Order.

JOHN T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway, New York.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
TREASURY NOTES,
CERTIFICATES, ARMY AND NAVY
VOUCHERS, COIN & EXCHANGE.

Careful attention given to Collections upon the several Departments of the Government, and prompt Returnsmade.

HORACE WATERS'

MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No 481 Broadway, New York.

The Horace Waters' Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, Melodeons, Organ Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs are known as first-class instruments, warranted for five years. Prices reduced, wholesale and retail. Second Hand Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. Price $60, $75, $85, $100, $125, $150, $200, and $225. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Monthly payments received for the same. One of the largest Stocks of SHEET MUSIC in the U. S. MUSIC BOOKS, and all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and Music Merchandise at the *lowest rates*. Music, a little soiled, at 1 1-2 cents per page.

The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—N. Y. Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters' Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—Christian Intelligencer.

All music published in the United States furnished by this house. All kinds of Instruction Books, Italian Strings, etc., etc. Music mailed free. HORACE WATERS. Publisher,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHIRTS IN THE CITY.



FINE NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, AND A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY GEO. M. TRACY, AGENT, No. 101 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.



B. T. HAYWARD,
208 Broadway, New York,

Manufacturer of Temperance, Odd Fellows, Masonic Society, and all kinds of Emblem Pins, together with a full assortment of Jewelry, Pins, as per cuts above, made of solid gold and beautifully enamelled, I will send as sample, on the receipt of $1 50, together with my Wholesale Illustrated Circular to the Trade.

"THE HORTICULTURIST."

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL VOLUME—1867.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Nursery; to *Culture under Glass, Landscape, Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the Embellishment and Improvement of Country, Suburban and City Homes. Handsomely Illustrated.*

1867—Two Dollars & Fifty Cents; 1866 bound and post-paid, and 1867—$4.50; 1865 and 1866 bound and post-paid, and 1867—$6.

The three volumes contain 1,200 royal octavo pages.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

Also, just published, in extra bindings, and mailed, post-paid,

Woodward's Annual of Architecture, Landscape Gardening and Rural Art for 1867.

Containing 176 original designs and plans of low-priced Cottages, Farm Houses and Out-buildings, with plans for laying out and embellishing small plots of ground $1.00

Woodward's Country Homes.

A practical work, with 150 Designs and Plans of Country Houses of moderate cost, with illustrated description of the manner of constructing Balloon Frames $1.50

Jacques' Manual of the House.

A new Manuel of Rural Architecture; or, how to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables and Out-buildings of all kinds, with a chapter on Churches and School-Houses, 126 designs and plans $1.50

Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.

A new work on the cultivation and management of Forest Trees, by the author of the Grape Culturist; fully Illustrated .. $1.50

Husmann's Grapes and Wine.

A new and practical work on the Cultivation of the Native Grape and Manufacture of American Wine, fully Illustrated $1.50

Jacques' Manual of the Garden.

A New Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs $1.00

Jacques' Manual of the Farm.

A New Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops, with an Essay on Farm-Management, $1.00

Jacques' Manual of the Barn-Yard.

A New Manual of Cattle, Horse and Sheep Husbandry; or How to Breed and Rear Domestic Animals $1.00

GEO. E. & F. WOODWARD, Publishers,
And Dealers in all works on Architecture and Agriculture,
37 Park Row, New York.

Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent Free. 27 34

LOW-PRICED COLLECTION
OF
SACRED MUSIC.

The Chapel. A Collection of Tunes in all Metres, Composed for, and Especially Adapted to the wants of all Church Choirs and Christian Worshippers. Home Circles and Social Gatherings. Price, in paper, 33 cts. boards, 40 cts. Sent post-paid. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

OF ALL MUSIC BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG
"MERRY CHIMES"
IS
UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE BEST.

This new book of Mr. L. O. Emerson's has already met with a sale altogether unprecedented—and though his previous work, "The Golden Wreath," reached its *three hundredth edition of one thousand copies each*, present appearances indicate that the "Merry Chimes" will go beyond it.

The Elementary Department contains just those peculiar elements that attract and retain the attention of children. The Songs are not old and time-worn—sung through a dozen books—but, new and sparkling, adapted to all occasions, and alive with the Spirit of the Times. Price 50 cents a copy—$5.00 a dozen. Specimen Pages on application. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG,
A COLLECTION OF THE
MOST BEAUTIFUL SCOTCH BALLADS,
WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENTS.

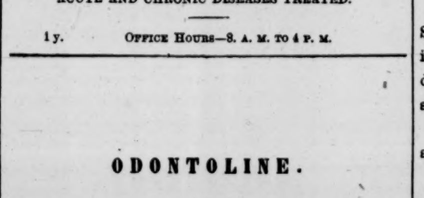
Compiled and Arranged from the Very best Sources, and Latest Revisals of the Author's Works.

The above forms a new volume of the popular class of Music Books known as the "Home Circle Series," comprising "The Home Circle," 2 vols., "The Silver Chord," "The Shower of Pearls," "Operatic Pearls." "Gems of German Song," and "Gems of Sacred Song," all bound in uniform style, and sold at the same price, per vol., viz: Plain, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Cloth, full gilt, $4. Sold by all Music Dealers. Copies mailed, post-paid on receipt of Price. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington, Boston.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Dr. Colton originated the anaesthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, in place of Chloroform, in May, 1863, and up to this date (May 28, '66), has administered it to *twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-nine* (12,389) patients. *In no case has he failed* to produce insensibility to pain, nor have we had a single case of ill-effects from the gas. From these facts, we feel that we are justified in pronouncing the gas entirely harmless. Every patient has signed our certificate scroll (now nearly 500 feet long), certifying to the above facts. We are willing to say to all patients, "We will charge you nothing, if we cause you pain." Price, first tooth, $2.00; each subsequent tooth, $1.00. Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, New York. 1 y.

ESTABLISHED 1826.



Between Broadway and Greenwich street.

An extensive assortment of Rosewood and Black Walnut Parlor, Library, Dining, and Bed-Room Furniture. Also, Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, etc.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

☞ Goods packed for Shipping with great care.

P. A. FERGUSON TOWER
AND
C. C. DUSENBURY,
WATER-CURE AND MAGNETIC PHYSICIANS,
59 West Washington Place & 189 West Fourth St.
NEW-YORK.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED.

1 y. Office Hours—8. A. M. to 4 P. M.

ODONTOLINE.

Rogers's Fragrant Odontoline for cleansing and preserving the teeth, removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the Mouth; guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and Perfumers, and at Depot, 35 Cedar street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS'S FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO.,
20 32 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. M. EMERSON,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT
NO. 83 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,

Is Agent for the Anti-Slavery Standard, and all the Newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

THE INDEPENDENT,

A Weekly Journal, published every Thursday in New York, an circulated in every State of the Union.

Edited by
THEODORE TILTON.

This journal advocates, to the best of its ability, every Struggling Moral Reform of the Time. It takes advanced views of Politics, Reconstruction, and Equal Rights. It believes in the Declaration of Independence, and steadfastly endeavors to convert the American People to the same faith. It respects Principles, and, for the sake of these, criticizes Men and Measures. It is Radical in its aims, impulses, and energies. Its pages are enriched by contributions from the best-known and best-loved writers in American Literature. Its Editorial department is the work of many pens, all having one great purpose—the Elevation of Man. It has regular correspondence from Foreign Countries and from important points in the United States. At present, it has a travelling correspondent in the South, who makes weekly reports of the condition of the Rebellious States. It publishes every week a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, taken while fresh by a short-hand reporter. It has a special department of Commercial and Financial Intelligence, which, it is believed, is second to that of no journal in America for pains-taking accuracy and acknowledged value. It devotes a liberal corner, every week, to the young folks, by furnishing a Children's Column, containing both amusement and instruction. It publishes a careful digest of all the News of the Day—both Secular and Religious—giving to each religious denomination a fair and impartial exhibit of its own important facts and statistics. It has, too, a department of Agriculture, conducted by a practical and experienced hand. In short, *The Independent* endeavors to equip itself with every appointment of a first-class journal—and, whenever it speaks, *to speak in earnest*. Its circulation is, at present, about 65,000 copies, and continually increasing. Its terms are as follows:

By Mail, $2 50 for 52 numbers, in advance.
" 1 50 " 26 " "
" 88 " 13 " "
" 3 00 " 52 " after three months.
" 3 50 " 52 " after six months.

Delivered in New York or Brooklyn, by carrier, 50 cents per year additional.

Published by
HENRY C. BOWEN,
No. 5 Beekman stree
New York.

THE RIGHT WAY;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to the discussion of

"RECONSTRUCTION,"

On Equitable Principles, including Suffrage without Distinction of Race or Color,

and advocating the Democratic doctrine that Government is instituted for the Benefit of the People, and not for a Class. As an Advertising Medium it is well worthy of the attention of business men. It has a large circulation in every State of the Union, South as well as North. Terms for advertising liberal.

Published weekly, at No. 83 Sudbury street, Boston, Mass., by WILLIAM W. THAYER, Agent, to whom all letters may be addressed.

Terms.—To Single Subscribers, $1 00 a year; to Club of Six $5 00 a year, and at the same rates for six months.

For sale by all News Dealers in the Country. Price, Three Cents.

Dealers supplied by A WILLIAMS & CO., Boston; AMERICAN NEWS CO., New York, and by THE LITERERY AGENCY, No. 234 Pennsylvania Avenue, Room No. 5, Washington, D. C., on the usual terms.

Specimen copies gratis. tf

THE RADICAL:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO RELIGION.

EDITED BY S. H. MORSE.

The general purpose and character of this work may be sufficiently indicated in its title. It is proper, however, to add the following statement: The Radical furnishes a medium for the *freest expression* of thought on the questions that interest earnest minds in every community. Not having to consult denominational or party interests, it can consistently enforce the lessons of intellectual freedom and self-dependence. Confiding more in the natural force of Ideas for the progress and melioration of society, than in the good offices of the best disposed institution; in the Divine Spirit of Liberty steadily burning in the soul of man, rather than in the wisest prescriptions of political or ecclesiastical art; we are ambitious, by the discussion of ideas and principles, to fortify individuals in their trust of Spiritual Laws, and in an unwavering reliance on the protections of heroic character. As occasion demands, we shall criticize public affairs, and consider the different reformatory movements of the present day.

The following are among the regular or occasional

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE RADICAL:

R. W. EMERSON, SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROBERT COLLYER, W. H. FURNESS, A. BRONSON ALCOTT, GEORGE HOWISON, DANIEL BOWEN, WILLIAM F. POTTER, JOHN WEISS, D. A. WASSON, JOHN W. CHADWICK, JOSEPH MARVIN,
JOHN SAVARY, J. C. LEARNED, A. E. KROEGER, HENRY JAMES, O. B. FROTHINGHAM, MONCURE D. CONWAY, EDWARD C. TOWNE, SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, T. W. HIGGINSON, EVERETT FINLEY, F. E. ABBOT.

The Radical is issued every month; each number containing 64 pages, printed from new type on fine paper, and furnished to subscribers at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Single Copy, Thirty Cents. The postage is twelve cents a year, payable at the office of delivery.

*** All communications are to be addressed to the Editor, and all correspondence relating to the business of the Magazine to the undersigned. ADAMS & CO., Publishers,
11 Bromfield street, Boston.

☞ Subscriptions for The Radical and the National Anti-Slavery Standard will be received at this office, the two for $5 per annum.—Ed. Standard.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.
VOL. XXVII. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

AARON M. POWELL, Editor.

The Standard is the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and will advocate entire freedom and immediate enfranchisement for the colored race, as the demand of justice and the sole basis of a sound national policy.

Eminent writers will contribute weekly to its columns, and the Editor is permitted to announce

WENDELL PHILLIPS

as a Special Editorial Contributor. Full reports will also be published of the Addresses of Mr. Phillips, revised and corrected by himself.

The Standard will review with entire independence the more important publications of the day, and will supply every week a summary of literary information, and art items. While a large portion of the paper will be filled with original articles, it will also present to its readers a careful selection from current literature, a personal column, and the most interesting details of foreign and domestic news. It is intended that, without forgetting its main object as an Anti-Slavery paper, The Standard shall be carefully and thoroughly edited in all its other departments, and be welcomed by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year, - - - - -	$3 00
Ten Copies to one Address, each, - -	2 50
Twenty Copies, each, - - - - -	2 00

A limited number of Advertisements will be received at the following rates:

One line, first insertion, - - -	15 cents.
" each subsequent insertion, -	10 "
" one month, - - - -	40 "
" three months, - - - -	$1 00
" one year, - - - -	3 00
Special Notices, per line,	20 cents.

Special arrangements will be made with yearly advertisers.

Subscriptions and advertisements payable in advance. Yearly advertisements, quarterly in advance.

Single Copies of The Standard may be had of the American News Company, 121 Nassau Street, and at the Office of Publication.

All communications should be addressed to

A. M. POWELL,
Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard,
39 Nassau Street, New York